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ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO HUNGARY'S KADAR ON ELECTION

AU011118 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, has sent the following message to Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary:

Dear Comrade Kadar: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, please accept our most cordial greetings on your election as MSZMP general secretary.

I wish you good health and new and great successes in your highly responsible activity as head of the MSZMP, for putting into effect the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress on further constructing the developed socialist society in the Hungarian People's Republic.

I express my deepest conviction that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will constantly develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and that political cooperation and economic integration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA will strengthen in the name of world socialism and peace.

BALEV LEADS DELEGATION TO HUNGARIAN CELEBRATIONS

AU021113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] At the invitation of the party and government leadership of the Hungarian People's Republic, a Bulgarian party and government delegation departed for Budapest today. The delegation is headed by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The delegation will attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

PARTY DAILY REPORTS PRC CONGRESS, ZHAO REMARKS

AU010729 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Beijing, 27 March (Pavel Pashev, BTA correspondent) -- The third session of the Sixth National Peoples Congress opened here today in Beijing. Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council chairman read a report on the economic situation and on the reform of the economic structure at the first meeting of the session.

The Chinese Government leader pointed out that in 1984 the PRC achieved successes in agricultural and industrial development. The total value of agricultural and industrial production was reported to have increased by 14.2 percent compared with 1983. The income of the population increased and reached 608 yuan per capita for the city population and 355 yuan per capita for the rural population. One dollar is approximately 2.8 yuan. The total exchange of goods between China and foreign countries in 1984 has reached 120 billion yuan -- which represents an increase of 19.6 percent compared with 1983.

At the same time Zhao Ziyang pointed out that in the second half of 1984 problems have emerged in China, such as the great increase of bank loans and the unplanned increase of expenditures and of money in circulation, which resulted in price increases.

The Chinese leader stressed that in its economic development his country met a number of problems, such as shortage of power, difficulties in transportation and raw material supplies, and the further relatively high level of expenditures for capital investments, which are exceeding the budget.

The system of rationing will be kept in 1985. It affects the distribution of certain grain foodstuffs, oil, and other foodstuffs. Measures will be adopted in order to withdraw money from circulation and to increase the supply of goods for the population.

IMAMS CONTINUE ATTACK ON TURKISH 'SLANDERS'

AU020819 Sofia BTA in English 0612 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- OTECHESTVEN FRONT goes on reproducing the resolutions, voted by the imams in various districts of Bulgaria at their meetings, about which the paper reported on March 29. These meetings were called in support of the declaration of the Bulgarian Muftis Institution which refuted the falsifications and slanders about coercion being exercised over Muslim Bulgarians, circulated by certain Western news agencies and centres as well as in Turkey.

Today OTECHESTVEN FRONT carries the resolutions of the imams meetings in the districts of Varna, Tolbukhin, and Sliven.

Expressing their full support for the declaration of the Bulgarian Muftis Institution, the imams in all three districts declare that they enjoy unrestricted freedom in professing their religion and in observing their customs.

All three resolutions point out that Muslim Bulgarians are an inextricable part of the Bulgarian people and that they have never belonged to the Turkish nation.

The imams of the Districts of Varna, Tolbukhin and Sliven condemn the attempts of Turkey to interpret and misuse Islam for the purpose of inadmissible intervention in Bulgaria's internal affairs, of splitting the unity of the Bulgarian people and of setting it against the Muslim peoples and states.

"All reports, run by the alien radio stations and news agencies, and above all by the Turkish mass media, according to which the rights of Muslim Bulgarians are being infringed, are an outright lie", emphasise the Varna District imams.

In their resolution the imams of Varna District stress that the Bulgarian state has secured jobs for all Muslims and non-Muslims. Not a single Bulgarian citizen, be it a Muslim or a Christian, has been left homeless, jobless or wanting healthcare. These rights and privileges are guaranteed for all. Children attend school free of charge and have a safe future, there are no vagrants or neglected children and aged people. All senior citizens receive pensions.

The imams of the District of Varna call on all those who attack Bulgaria to consider themselves first. "You had better provide for our brother Muslims who live with you. They are the ones who need your care. We are not in such a need. Our prayers and our earnest desire is to seek all Muslims achieve successes comparable with ours", their resolution reads.

Our sacred religion is being professed in numerous countries, and everywhere our Muslim brothers bear their nations name", [quotation marks as received] say the imams of Varna District.

Emphasizing that they are proud of bearing their Bulgarian names, the imams of Sliven District declare: "All people are equal in Bulgaria. And this is what all Muslims have been craving for centuries on end, and it is a superior principle held by our religion that all the faithful are brothers".

In their resolution, the imams of Slivens District also pose the question: "Why those who can not match our prosperity are so deeply "concerned" over us, and are not concerned over our brother Muslims in their own parts and are not ashamed of their plight?"

In the assessment of the imams of the District of Tolbukhin, their Muslim leaders have been exceedingly prompt and expedient in reacting to the slanderous fabrications about the condition of Muslim Bulgarians and especially in connection with their assuming Bulgarian names, and in having brought the real state of affairs to the notice of the international community through their letter to the BTA.

We, the imams of Tolbukhin District, give our unreserved support to this letter and pledge our determination to persevere in backing any such initiative, their resolution says.

STROUGAL PRESENTS GOVERNMENT REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

AU290701 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 85 pp 2-3

["Report of the CSSR Government on Implementation of Its Programmatic Statement," presented by CSSR Premier Strougal at the 16th joint meeting of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 26 March]

[Text] As in every year, the joint meeting of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly will discuss, review, and evaluate how successful we were last year, following up on the preceding years, in implementing the targets and goals laid down by the government on the basis of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and for the further development of our society in all spheres of life.

The month of May -- when we shall mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's struggle for national liberation and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army -- is drawing near. Deeply moved, we revere the memory of the best sons and daughters of this land who, together with members of the Red Army, paid for our freedom, the democratic transformations of our society, and the happy life of our nations with their lives. The new chapter in the history of Socialist Czechoslovakia, opened in 1945, is based on the deep conviction of the present generations concerning the correctness of our political orientation. It stems from the lessons of past decades, from trust in the lasting nature and indivisibility of our alliance and friendship with the USSR from our fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries, and from the evidence of the changing world around us, in which the ideal of the most progressive system in history attracts ever new followers.

Victory Day, which we shall soon recall, is at the same time the day of the defeat of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan. The whole world will ponder the painful testimony of World War II, the reminder of 50 million dead, the consequences of the terrible destruction paid as the price for the struggle against fascism, the greatest evil of the 20th century. Mankind will once again be reminded that the victory of the USSR and its allies, Great Britain and the United States, which is enshrined in the decisive documents of our era -- the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam as well as the UN Charter -- 40 years ago created favorable conditions for a more just world structure and for the successful onset of the national liberation movement in enslaved countries, which finally resulted in the complete collapse of the colonial system.

The Main Goal -- Preservation of Peace

World imperialism, however, has not given up its policy of strength and confrontation and attempts in the eighties to achieve military supremacy. A new round of rearmament has been unleashed on land, sea, and in the air, and new weapons systems have been deployed for this end on the territories of several NATO member-states in Western Europe.

We could not, and did not, fail to respond to this policy with adequate countermeasures. We are countering these attempts by increasing our concern for the growth of the defense-capability of our own armed forces and the armed forces of the entire Warsaw Pact community.

At the same time, we have not let up for even a moment in pursuing the main goal, which is to eliminate war forever from the history of the human race and to maintain peace. This is the spirit that imbues the peace initiatives contained in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the latest proposals of leading representatives of the USSR put forward in Stockholm, Vienna, and in the UN.

I am thinking, in particular, of the proposed treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on mutually refraining from the use of force and maintaining relations of peace, the proposed freeze on missile weapons, and the proposed complete ban on chemical instruments of war.

At present, delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States are again conducting negotiations aimed at achieving honest and equal agreements in decisive spheres of disarmament, agreements that could result in a complete ban on, and destruction of, nuclear weapons and which, at the same time, could prevent the militarization of space. This is the gist of the principles agreed upon this January by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. The Geneva talks are only a beginning. They might be intricate and difficult. The important thing is that ways are again being sought of sparing the world from the greatest barbarity of our age -- nuclear war.

We would like to believe that we are at the threshold of a new stage marked by transition from confrontation to detente, and to the development of peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation among states on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This is the wish of the absolute majority of people, as is borne out by the mighty antiwar movement all over the planet. This January in New Delhi six nonaligned and neutral countries adopted a declaration to this effect.

Czechoslovakia is present at most important peace negotiations, not only nominally but as a participant. The goals we pursue -- peace, above all, disarmament, especially in the nuclear field; and cooperation, which makes the process of detente a reality -- are comprehensible and acceptable to everyone. We have acted in this spirit at dozens of talks, the number of which has markedly increased, especially as far as bilateral talks are concerned.

The CSSR Government will continue to pursue this policy.

This means, above all, resolutely striving to halt the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, asserting the formation of nuclear-free zones on our continent, and bringing about the Treaty Between the Countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on Mutually Refraining From the Use of Force and Maintaining Relations of Peace. Our final goal is genuine disarmament -- the ban on and destruction of weapons, particularly all nuclear weapons.

International Responsibility

Alliance with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries -- with whom we share membership in the Warsaw Pact defense alliance, which will soon celebrate the 30th anniversary of its existence -- continues to form the basis of the CSSR's foreign policy orientation. The recent meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow correctly noted in this connection that "reinforcement of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and intensification of the coordination of their actions in the international arena has assumed special importance." That is why the highest CSSR bodies have expressed their agreement in principle with a proposal to extend the validity of the Warsaw Treaty, because we justly regard it as one of the decisive factors of strategic military and political balance.

Aside from the tested political, social, and military aspects of interaction that have proved their worth in decades of cooperation, varied economic contacts are also becoming important. What matters today are, above all, higher forms of socialist reciprocity, that is, processes of integration, including close cooperation in the field of science and technology. These are the principles by which we are guided in our relations with socialist states.

Our foreign policy activities have for a long time focused on the developing world, in which we have many good friends and important political and economic partners. We will especially expand relations with those countries that have embarked on the progressive path of development. According to our capabilities we want to assist in the social transformation of those countries and in the struggles waged by them against the forces of reaction, against supranational monopolies, and against imperialist interference. We are reinforcing cooperation with all states pursuing anti-imperialist and antiwar aims anywhere in the world. That is why we firmly side with Kampuchea and Afghanistan in defending the sovereignty of their countries. That is why we assert the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination; a peaceful settlement in the Middle East should allow them to set up a state of their own. That is why we support a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict. That is why we demand the uprooting of racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

The principles of coexistence among states with different social systems determine the extent and the level of our relations with advanced capitalist countries, with which we have extensive contacts in a number of areas and with some of which, moreover, we share common borders. We are convinced that mutually advantageous cooperation and strict respect for the principles of noninterference, which ultimately also means the absence of mutual threats, is the only sensible policy. That is why we reject statements that cast doubt on the validity of the present borders in Europe and voices of revanche, no matter what their source. We regard expansion of the number of American intermediate-range missiles and the star wars program as incompatible with a peaceful future for Europe. On the contrary, the path of useful cooperation and peaceful coexistence requires an improvement in the political atmosphere, renewal of a state of trust, and dialogue on all complicated issues of the present with the aim of ensuring the basic human right, the right to live.

The international responsibility of our country vis-a-vis socialism and the cause of peace and for averting the nuclear catastrophe was expressed, in the name of all of us, by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president when he said: "In the future the CSSR will also contribute to enhancing our political, economic, and defensive strength."

Together with the USSR and the fraternal countries, we shall promote peace, disarmament, and coexistence among countries with different social systems as the sole sensible policy alternative of our era.

Efforts to Implement the Strategic Line

The main attention of the Federal Government was, and is, concentrated on mastering an effective and dynamic development of our national economy. We have been striving to implement the strategic line set for the socioeconomic area by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

In view of the fact that the results of last year received wide publicity in the report of the Federal Statistical Office, I shall restrict myself to merely characterizing the basic development trends and the specific, topical tasks to which we must jointly devote attention.

You, deputies to the Federal Assembly, are familiar with the circumstances under which we entered the current quinquennium and with the influences, which could hardly be predicted, that we encountered, especially in the initial phase. I will mention only the most consequential of them.

As a result of the crisis in the capitalist states and substantial acceleration of the rate of scientific and technological development, competition has markedly intensified, especially on the world market, for of the manufacturing products industry.

At the turn of the seventies and eighties, there occurred in the world economy a substantial increase in the price of raw materials, which has further widened the gap between the prices of these resources, most of which we have to import, and the prices of finished goods, which we mostly export.

In this period, within the framework of its policy of confrontation and struggle against socialism, the new American Administration resorted to economic sanctions and a broad range of discriminatory measures, a policy that was also practiced -- to a varying degree and in various areas -- by its allies. This policy involved not only an embargo on the export of advanced technology to the socialist countries and other restrictions of an administrative nature, but also restricted access to foreign credits.

From the viewpoint of the internal conditions of the reproduction process, there was a certain lag in the adaptation of our economy to the changed external conditions, especially from the viewpoint of more effective utilization of the intensive factors of growth. At the same time, as was stated at the 16th CPCZ Congress, the possibilities for extending the economy were essentially exhausted.

In this situation, the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government opted for a very demanding course of action -- slowing down the rate of economic growth in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in the interest of strengthening the overall balance and creating conditions for a more effective utilization of the intensive factors of development.

The backbone of this solution was, above all, a substantial restriction of material, investment, and, in particular, energy inputs into the reproduction process. In view of the general situation on the currency markets, we at the same time decided in favor of a more rapid course in ridding ourselves of debts in convertible currencies, restricted the use of foreign credits, and carried out an austere import policy.

In no previous 5-year plan did we operate with such an extensive restriction on resources, both in raw materials, energy, investment, and currency. However, in the given time these were essential practical steps that helped create a far more demanding economic environment and channelled, to a significant extent, the reproduction process in the direction of a higher maximization of resources and greater cost efficiency. And there is no doubt that this orientation was assisted by the changes in economic mechanism embodied in the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System.

The aggregate results for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan confirm that the chosen course of action was the right one and bore fruit. Moreover, they provide graphic testimony to the potential and capabilities of our economy to cope with qualitatively new, more exacting tasks.

Above all, we have succeeded, in accordance with our targets, in restoring dynamic economic growth, despite reduced inputs into the reproduction process. Last year we achieved the highest growth in national income. Its volume amounted to almost Kcs543 billion, which means that in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan national income increased 7.5 percent. The annual plan for this year has created realistic prerequisites for ensuring the growth of national income as laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In keeping with our targets, we are succeeding in reducing our indebtedness in freely convertible currencies. It is quite realistic to assume that by the end of 1985 our liabilities and claims vis-a-vis nonsocialist countries will be roughly in balance. As far as the socialist countries are concerned, we have been maintaining a balanced currency position with them throughout the 5-year period.

All this represents a great contribution to our future economic management, since we have gained by all of this a relatively sound scope for maneuvering, which we can and want to utilize.

Restoration of the external and reinforcement of the internal economic balance has undoubtedly also been assisted by the fact that we are fairly successful in implementing our targets in the agriculture-food industry. Essentially, our own agricultural production is now meeting the food needs of our population. The edge in plant production growth [over the growth in animal production] has permitted us, inter alia, to minimize imports of fodder and protein components, which have been reduced to previous 5-year periods. All of this is the outcome of the long-term operation of factors encouraging efficient growth in both plant and animal production and enhancing the performance and initiative of people who have permanently linked their lives with the development of socialist agricultural production. It is at the same time the result of the full support that we give, and want to continue to give, to the process of intensification in agriculture.

To Manage More Wisely

The results achieved in the national economy are also an expression of the fact that we are learning to handle raw and production materials and energy resources more economically. It is possible to say that nonetheless a considerable number of employees, though not all, have come to understand that high maximization of resources is the key to systematic growth in the national wealth and to improving the material and cultural standards of our people. This fact has manifested itself, in the course of the fulfillment to date of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in the changing trends in both development of the social productivity of labor and the share of production input in the social product.

Following a certain stagnation in this share, a trend toward its decline has asserted itself in this 5-year period. A contribution to this has undoubtedly been made by savings achieved on the basis of the target programs for streamlining the consumption of fuels, energy, and metals.

To sum up, the material intensiveness of social production shows a declining trend. Last year, for instance, it declined 0.7 percent. Of course, it is necessary to admit here that in our plans we foresaw an even greater decline. That is why this year we are placing before ourselves a far more challenging task in this field. It is necessary to realize that in the past period the trend of growing material savings was to a considerable degree due to reserves that were relatively easy to tap, and it did not reflect to the necessary extent measures applied on the basis of scientific and technological development as well as comprehensive measures ensuring a higher maximization of fuels, energy, and raw and production materials.

It is apparent that in the system of management and in managerial activity in general we must even more emphatically move to substantially improve overall cost efficiency and reduce production input because its level is still disproportionately high by international standards. We need an economic environment, using incentives as well as sanctions, which will exert an even more effective influence in this direction. A modern norm-setting base must correspond to this, as well as comprehensive conditions, both moral and material, that encourage planners, designers, technicians, inventors, improvers, and entire work collectives to apply their creative resourcefulness.

We frequently address the demand for utmost cost efficiency and reduction of material-intensiveness to industry only. However, this greatly simplifies the matter.

The command to make the utmost of all inputs is a universal one; it applies to branches and sectors of the production and nonproduction spheres alike and is inseparably linked with the top quality and usefulness of production and all other activities. It is from this viewpoint that we must assess the results of agriculture, the building industry, and transport, but also those of the scientific-research base, services, the housing economy, education, and health care, down to the state administration.

In the past period, and last year in particular, we achieved favorable results in the enterprise economy -- in profitability, reduction of total costs, and the growth of profits. The efficiency of foreign trade and the degree of valorization of our products on foreign markets -- but, partly, on the domestic market as well -- do not, however, correspond to this development in the economy of enterprises. It is certain that some factors are operative here over which we have no control -- the development of world prices, the rise of the dollar exchange rate, and the resulting negative repercussions on capitalist markets. However, we must exert an influence on the domestic causes of inefficiency. These include, above all, the producers' slow adaptability, the products' inadequate technological-economic and quality standards, as well as reserves in commercial work.

Changing the current trend requires the implementation of a set of practical and system-related measures. We attribute great importance to closer interaction between production and foreign trade, to the drafting and subsequent implementation of their joint long-term export programs based on the application of progress in research and development and aimed at increasing and raising the effectiveness of the export of important items and production lines, at improving the export structure, and at raising the technological standards of products. In the system of management we aim at linking the results achieved in foreign trade with the economic results of domestic activity. Through prices, we shall stimulate only such production as can be profitably marketed on the competitive foreign markets and shall make production that lags behind this standard less advantageous.

The requirements of intensification prompt us to devote far greater attention to such an important question as the utilization of basic assets: buildings, machinery, and equipment. In the past period, we invested formidable sums in them, which is borne out by the fact that in the 1980-84 period the level of fixed capital stock per employee increased 21.6 percent. However, their effectiveness continues to decline, although this decline has been slowed considerably in the last 2 years. Nevertheless, the decrease of effectiveness in the first 4 years of the quinquennium amounted to 14.2 percent. On average, the utilization of machinery and equipment amounts to only 66 percent, if a two-shift time pattern is used as the basis. Undoubtedly, there are untapped potentials in this area which can be activated, above all, through economic pressure providing such incentives and conditions as would enhance the enterprises' interest in a fuller utilization of the resources entrusted to them. Naturally, the necessary prerequisites must be created in the planning system itself, in which we have not as yet succeeded in harmonizing the center's responsibility and powers with the necessary motivation and scope for developing the initiative of work collectives in enterprises and plants.

Our endeavor to enhance the role of incentives, particularly material incentives in the final result, must, of course, be connected with much stricter control of the quality of work and must go hand in hand with strengthening discipline and order. Naturally, we cannot be blind to the fact that individuals' standards of discipline and responsibility for the resources they are in charge of and for tasks enjoined to them are, in many cases, not good. Neither general appeals nor dodging these problems will help us to do much about this.

Strengthening Discipline and Order

Strengthening discipline and responsibility is a quite specific matter. The only solution lies in improved quality of the entire system of management, starting with good organization and ending with rigorous sanctions. Of course, this presupposes that we do not hesitate to call things by their name and to be specific, that we are not afraid of exposing and penalizing the perpetrators of disorder and indiscipline. An irreplaceable role is played here by managers and work collectives, naturally with the support of political and social bodies and organizations.

We will all no doubt agree that the purpose of our entire activity is to better satisfy the needs of the national economy, society, and individuals. It is for this reason that we put such emphasis on harmony between the structure of what is manufactured and the structure of consumption. The point is that if products find no application, then, in the final analysis, we waste social labor and shortcomings emerge in the national economic equilibrium. Our main objective is to see that labor is not frozen in useless inventories or in additional unfinished construction projects. Moreover, we still have to deal with the fact that some new production capacities are not utilized at the level of the projected parameters and that there are delays in putting into operation machinery, regardless of whether it is imported or from domestic manufacturers.

That is why the demand continues to be topical that in the entire economic mechanism and throughout the axis of management we limit the growth of unwanted inventories, especially finished products, and accelerate their turnover. In the same way we must also continue to improve the management of the investment process. All links of management must therefore pay far greater attention to the course and organization of capital investment, with the aim of speeding up the projects' completion. But the most important thing is that these projects should be technologically modern and that production in them should be of the appropriate technological-economic standard.

It follows clearly from what I have already said that we are not in the least interested in just any sort of growth, but in growth that is based on great efficiency and quality. It is this aim, to which we also subordinate the practical orientation of capital investment, by means of which we implement progressive changes in the structure of the national economy.

Results to date, in regard to the gradual restructuring of industry's basic structure, follow the aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, even though their pace is somewhat slower. The position of the processing branches is improving, particularly that of electronics and some engineering sectors. We can realistically count on an increase in the share of electronics in the overall volume of the engineering production from the 17.8 percent at the beginning of the quinquennium to more than 21 percent in 1985. Thus far, however, we have not fully achieved the planned fade-out of types of production with the greatest material and technology demands -- this being the consequence of permanent overfulfillment of planned volumes of production precisely in sectors with a large share of production consumption.

In this respect, we must proceed more decisively than before and push through meaningful changes in the national economy with the aid of the state plan and the central instruments of management, but we have to proceed more actively within the lower levels of management regarding the changes in the production range, especially when it comes to raising the technical-economic standard of desirable production. Unfortunately, nothing much has been done about the so-called microstructural changes. There is not the necessary degree of entrepreneurship, but in structural policy an initiative by lower levels of management is indispensable.

In saying this I want in no way to conceal that in connection with the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term prospects, we must also elaborate several further questions in the state plan of economic and scientific-technological development and consequently along the entire axis of management. What I have in mind is the relationship between groups I and II of social production, as well as between the primary, secondary, and tertiary spheres, because a qualitative shift in these respects is an equally inseparable condition for intensive development.

For Higher Forms of Cooperation

The changes in the intrabranched and intrasectoral structure must be mutually linked with the development of cooperation and specialization within the framework of the international socialist division of labor. The platform for that is given by the conclusions of the economic consultation of the CEMA countries of the highest level. At the end of last year, the government adopted measures for creating, within the framework of the preparations of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, conditions for more profound and effective participation of higher forms of cooperation, for direct relations, and for setting up joint enterprises. We are, in particular, striving for deeper integrative intertwining with the Soviet economy, for the expansion of specialization and cooperation in engineering, electrotechnics, and chemistry. At present we attach particular importance to preparation of the Long-Term Program of Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation With the USSR Until the year 2000, which is to be signed within a few months.

From all analyses and assessments of the results of economic development to date, the only possible conclusion that arises is: We must accelerate the process of intensification of the economy, more rapidly increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire sociopolitical, state, and economic mechanism, deepen structural changes, and substantially speed up the pace of realization of scientific-technological progress.

The course we previously embarked upon has aimed at perfecting the management and planning of economic and scientific-technological development, has yielded certain results and supported desirable changes in the trends of our economy's development. The same we realize that the Set of Measures applied to date has not thus far had a sufficient effect on a number of spheres of the reproduction process -- beginning with scientific-technological development, and ending with the profitability of foreign trade and capital investment.

These bottlenecks in management quality, in the same way as the high goals and tasks of the future period, require that we approach the perfection of management as a permanent and systematic process, but with much greater courage, decisiveness and demandingness.

The scope for this is created by the main directions of the further development of the Set of Measures, approved last year by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government.

I want to stress that we will assess the work of the responsible central agencies according to the initiative with which they implement, in the individual sectors and in cooperation with enterprises, the previous, as well as the new measures, in planning and management. The main guidelines for the further development of the system are an open-ended document, and the tasks contained in them constitute the minimal program.

We will put equal emphasis on the implementation of the measures of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the government, and the Central Council of Trade Unions aimed at developing and perfecting the brigade method of work organization and remuneration and at strengthening the role of work collectives in our national economy in general.

In harmony with our endeavor to raise performance, quality, and effectiveness, we also are figuring out how to rationally arrange and also optimize the organization of the production-technological base. We view as meaningful a greater differentiation of the forms and size of the organizational units, as well as the method of their management, in such a way as to make it possible to react to the development of demand at home and abroad much more flexibly than to date.

That applies not only to industry, but also to trade organizations in the sphere of domestic, as well as foreign trade.

Work is currently underway on preparations of the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We are guided by the endeavor for it to also proceed from the long-term concept of development of the Czechoslovak national economy up to the end of this century, and thus constitute an attractive and encouraging program that would actively affect creative and committed work.

In the foreseeable future, both documents -- the aforementioned concept, as well as the draft directive for the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- will be subject to a new thorough assessment by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, so that they may become an effective foundation for the preparation of the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development for the 1986-90 Period as one of the most important documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Until then we will have a lot of work to do in the government, as well as in departments and enterprises. This will involve concluding the work on coordinating plans with the CEMA countries for the next 5 years and having ministries and economic production units process and submit by the middle of the year their draft plans for the 1986-90 period.

In elaborating these plans, we must always keep in mind that in the next 5-year plan a much more marked shift of our economy toward the path of intensive development must occur. Therefore the content of submitted drafts must also fully correspond to this fundamental intention.

Intensification Is Everyone's Concern

The process of intensification of the economy must be given a truly popular character and the same political importance as industrialization had in its time and as the collectivization of our agriculture had during a given stage.

We all know that our common endeavor to accelerate the process of intensification is in no way self-serving because it is oriented toward the people, society, and the strengthening and further growth of the material and cultural standards of our people.

The practice of past years is telling evidence of that. The results of economic development in the past 4 years reinforced our conviction that the tasks determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the sphere of the standard of living will be fulfilled.

This is obvious not only from the increasing monetary incomes, to which the growing volume and broader range of goods and services on offer correspond, but also from the increase of the individual items of social consumption.

In the 1981-84 period, the overall nominal incomes of the population increased more than 13 percent, with incomes from social payments achieving an even greater growth rate. Last year the average wage was Kcs2,913, which means that compared with 1980 it increased by Kcs215.

When we take into account that in the 1981-84 period the cost of living rose by a total of 7.9 percent, it is obvious that the real volume of people's total monetary incomes increased by 5 percent in real terms.

The envisaged growth of incomes requires that we continue the endeavor to further increase the standard of the supply of goods and services, so that the domestic market would be the thing to more effectively stimulate and encourage better performance and quality work. Our foodstuff market is on the whole stabilized; sales of industrial goods in the past 2 years grew faster than sales of foodstuffs, and measures of the CPCZ Central Committee and government aimed at the development of services have already begun to have a favorable effect. These trends must be further reinforced, however.

This is the aim of many measures of the federal and national governments, of which the most important are decisions about the production of the kinds of goods that are in short supply. We demand that the relevant ministries, economic production units, enterprises, production cooperatives, and enterprises of the local economy further and more responsibly and more exactly recheck their possibilities in this respect, and on a long-term basis ensure their share in enriching the domestic market.

We know that the domestic market cannot be satisfied within the framework of the national economy alone. The exchange of goods with partners abroad must be more intensive. This year we want to contribute to it by imports of consumer goods 13 percent above the last year's level. Success in foreign trade will permit us to continue this trend in the coming years.

Social consumption is the dynamic factor of the standard of living. Last year its volume amounted to Kcs166 billion. Its substantial growth is attested to by the fact that in 4 years of the 5-year plan it rose by one-fifth. As in the past, we continue to earmark the greatest part of the overall volume for social security.

Housing conditions are also improving. In the first 4 years we commissioned almost 384,000 apartments, and it is realistic to presume that the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in housing construction will be fulfilled. However, we are seriously lagging behind in the reconstruction, modernization, and overall maintenance of the housing fund. We also have not comprehensively resolved problems connected with the management of the state-owned housing fund and with ensuring capacities for repairs.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government assessed these issues and determined principles for the elaboration of a concept for a comprehensive housing policy, which is to be approved in connection with the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

We made progress in environmental care. A total of 55 projects of considerable ecological importance were finished last year, and this year we are planning to start a further 68 projects connected with environmental protection, budgeted at Kcs2.5 billion. We are also concentrating resources for solving as a priority the unfavorable state in the most endangered areas of the North Bohemia Region, Prague, Bratislava, and in the Ostrava agglomeration.

Our care for the environment is not exhausted with these new projects, however. To improve the environment, it is necessary for everyone -- industrial and agricultural enterprises, national committees, and the population -- to contribute to it within the framework of their possibilities.

I have already mentioned that in the past 4 years social consumption was the fastest growing component of the standard of living.

Within it is contained the expenditure arising from our systematic care for the further growth of enlightened [vzdelanost] culture, and the health of our people. Permit me, therefore, to also say a few words on these issues.

First of all, we continued -- in cooperation with the governments of the republics -- to restructure the enlightenment-educational system. The new school bill, together with the laws of the national councils on school installations and state administration in education, creates legal prerequisites for the conclusion of changes in basic and medium-level education.

To improve the planning of the need for graduates with the aim of deploying them more smoothly and making more effective use of their acquired education and qualifications, several measures were approved.

This is all the more important because in the years to come we will be finding jobs for more populous age groups.

The current school year is exceptional because, for the first time, it is mandatory for all basic school graduates, for an entire population age group, to attend school for 10 years. Ensuring the preparation of young workers at medium-level vocational educational facilities requires particular attention, especially from the point of view of space, material, and cadres. Some problems continue to persist here, problems that the pertinent departments must consequentially resolve.

Culture has an indispensable place in the process of socialist man's education. This flourishing was also attested to by the past Year of Czech Music, which, after the Year of Theater, demonstrated at home and abroad the high standard of both our national cultures. On an international scale this was also affirmed by the recent Days of Czechoslovak Culture in the USSR, which documented the high standard of our mutual relations, the spiritual and intellectual closeness of our two countries.

We are convinced that this year's important anniversaries will also inspire the entire artistic front to new creative deeds and feats, which will correspond to present-day needs and enrich the life of our entire society.

Further Improving the Quality of Health Care

Several times in the past period, the government addressed the issue of improving health care. The programs to combat illnesses which are most serious for society are being successfully fulfilled. Thanks to preventive medical checks, the timely discovery of early stages of cardiovascular and oncological diseases has improved. Further progress was also achieved in care for women and children.

Already 75 percent of those working in industry and agriculture receive medical care at their enterprises. Another positive thing is the fact that the number of hospital beds has increased and that new polyclinics have been put into operation.

A concept of the development of the material-technological base of health care in Prague was approved, the gradual realization of which is to substantially improve the current dismal situation by 1990-2000, to increase the number of beds in medical treatment facilities from the fewer than 10,000 presently to almost 15,000, to modernize and supply top-class health care facilities with the most modern technology.

In Prague particularly, but unfortunately also in some other regions and districts, there persist grave shortcomings. As regards the completion, reconstruction, and modernization of the available beds in hospitals.

There are difficulties with planning, with ensuring construction capacities for a number of important capital investment health projects, and not many projects -- especially in big cities -- are finished on time.

The waiting periods for consultations and check-ups have not been substantially reduced, and patients are justly complaining about it. Problems that repeat themselves almost every year also exist in supplying the population with the necessary medicaments. We are resolving that issue flexibly, but it will be necessary to react more concretely to the main causes of this phenomenon already existing in the planning process.

Despite the growth of preventive care, considerable differences continue to endure in equipping individual medical disciplines with technical means and instruments, something which also applies to regions and districts. Currently -- with the participation of production sectors -- a program to develop, produce, and supply medical equipment is being prepared, the realization of which should eliminate or at least substantially alleviate the aforementioned problems. At the same time, however, one should ensure -- and this is an important task of the health ministries and National Committees -- that medical equipment is purposefully deployed and effectively utilized. Great favoritism and subjectivism still prevails in this respect.

People's health and physical fitness are becoming increasingly important in this hurrying world. For this reason we value the development of mass physical culture, which at present yields very good results in districts, villages, enterprises, schools, and other places in connection with preparations for this year's Spartakiade. The great interest and efforts of gymnasts reaffirms that, thanks to the bodies and organizations of physical culture, the trade unions and other components of the National Front, the national committees, and above all to the thousands of voluntary workers and organizers, we are succeeding in developing a wealth of traditions in the mass physical culture movement. I would like to sincerely thank you for all that selfless work and wish the participants and organizers full success.

Subject to the government's permanent attention are also the questions of socialist legality and of adapting our legal system to the needs that in particular arise from the processes that are materializing in the national economy. It is from these viewpoints that we currently assess the effectiveness and usefulness of the sectors' norms, which in this 5-year period alone account for more than 90 percent of all legal regulations issued. We want to stop the unjustified growth of these norms and have adopted comprehensive measures designed, on the one hand, to generally improve their formation and, on the other, to abolish a considerable number of those norms that have ceased to be meaningful.

As you are well aware, together with the Central Trade Union Council we have long been examining ways of establishing conditions for more efficient production management, more consistent assertion of the factors of intensification, better use of manpower, and improving work discipline. In this activity, we proceed from an analysis of the Labor Code and the regulations connected with it. This work has made such headway that, following joint assessment of the relevant documents with the Central Trade Union Council, it should be possible to prepare the appropriate proposals for the necessary changes.

In view of the gravity of the issues connected with raw materials, fuels, and energy, we are preparing a more rigorous legal regulation of the principles governing the protection and use of mineral riches, including protection of the environment. At the same time, we have prepared comprehensive legislation regulating the production, conveyance, and consumption of heat and are working on new legislation concerning the role and tasks of the State Energy Inspection Agency. The government intends to submit these bills to the Federal Assembly for discussion before the end of the year.

Development of Socialist Democracy

In the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in cooperation with the Central Committee of the National Front and with the governments of the two republics, we continue to establish conditions for the further development of socialist democracy, for increasing the participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs, in the management and administration of communities, cities, districts, and regions. Our aim is, above all, to enhance the social role of the national committees, which in our conditions embody the unity of state power and administration and that, at the same time, provide the basis permitting working people to take a steadily growing part in the formulation and implementation of the programmatic targets of the CPCZ and the socialist state.

A key issue is at stake: the right and duty to be an active manager of one's own country.

In this respect we have achieved a number of encouraging results that bear witness to the productive work of the National Front organizations and national committees. At the same time, we must concede, however, that we still cannot be satisfied with the results achieved, that the work of the national committees in many ways trails behind the possibilities and present needs.

Before the summer, we will discuss in the federal government the experiences and findings acquired thus far in implementing the conclusions of the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, which dealt with a broad range of issues connected with improving the activity of national committees in urban and rural areas. It is already apparent that the expansion of their sphere of activity is beginning to effectively show in the general improvement of care for the conditions under which citizens live, and in improved planning of the development of territorial entities.

In the same way it must be appreciated that the national committees are looking for ways to broaden citizens' participation in the solving of public issues, particularly in housing development settlements. The activity of deputies and civic committees is increasing, and their cooperation with the organizations of the National Front is deepening. The councils and committees that have been set up in many housing settlements in cities are assisting the national committees in their work in cooperation with the directors' councils.

The important tasks include ensuring the maintenance, repair, reconstruction, and modernization of the housing fund. The current situation in this sphere is unsatisfactory. The decision to orient the construction organizations, particularly those directed by national committees, toward assuming care for the housing fund is slowly being realized. In this respect the national committee needs specific assistance from the appropriate ministries. The main thing will be to clarify the division of work, to amend the mechanism of economic management in favor of repair and maintenance work, and, above all, to resolve in a businesslike way such problems as the organizational arrangement of enterprises that are charged with repair and renovation. Moreover, it will also be inevitable to resolve the problems of renovating the heat and water supply systems and the sewage systems, which have become obsolete and which have ceased to correspond to our current needs in many respects. If we add to this the imperative need to improve public facilities and the quality of new apartments, we get a broad gamut of tasks with which the national committees must successfully cope in the coming period, with the assistance of the governments of the two republics and of the federal government.

In speaking of the national committees one must also recall that a great deal is still needed to make us satisfied with the working standards of their staff. As the findings of control bodies and also the citizens' complaints show, an indifferent attitude toward the citizens and toward their justified needs and interests still frequently persists. The national committees, their functionaries, councils, deputies, and commissions still have a lot to improve in this respect. At the same time, one should be more principled in appraising those issues that would help enhance the qualification standards of the national committee staff.

Better Services for Citizens

The binding tasks of the national committees, in which our cooperative organizations are also involved, include the ensuring of services. We will undoubtedly agree that the functioning of this sphere daily influences the citizens' satisfaction -- and that it is a sphere that also has a special significance for employed women. We realized this in approaching certain solutions, with the aim of substantially enhancing the standards of services.

Undoubtedly a great many things have improved. We have succeeded in overcoming the stagnation that marked the beginning of even the present 5-year plan. The citizens of many communities and cities appreciate the expanded services now offered: the initiative of organizations has grown; there are now services that were previously not offered; delivery deadlines are being cut down; and citizens are able to make better use of various express and emergency services.

The ancillary forms of services are playing an increasingly significant role, particularly in regard to the work of citizens offering services on the basis of a permit issued by the national committee. Last year alone the number of such citizens increased more than 40 percent and at present we have 30,000 such workers in various professions. The South and North Moravia Regions are handling this particularly well.

The small workshops attached to national committees have also begun to develop successfully. Progress here is noticeable and proves that one can make do without moonlighting -- provided, of course, the national committee ensures the necessary services in other, naturally cheaper and better forms.

Such is the general situation. However, we still have unjustified differences in the standards of services offered in regions and districts, even though they might have the same conditions. But the approach of their national committees differs, and here, too, the proverb applies that those who want something look for possibilities; and those who either do not want it or do not know how to achieve it merely "explain away" the shortcomings. This year the government will again be dealing with the issues of improving the quality of services; and, in collaboration with the governments of the republics, it will be looking for ways that lead to further improvements.

The election programs of the National Front played, and continue to play, a significant role in the overall work of the national committees. It was proved once again that comprehensive care for the contents of the programs, discussions with citizens, and efforts devoted to their fulfillment have all yielded all-round benefit and advantage. The election programs in particular have become the foundation of organizational and educational activities, and their realization has helped resolve several needs in the construction of generally useful facilities.

It is in this context, in particular, that we must express appreciation for the organizational work accomplished by the national committees, for the participation of plants and organizations of the National Front, and for the voluntary work, understanding, and initiative of the citizens. Appreciation is due here, particularly because it is from this work that many new and lasting values have sprung, values that improve the conditions of the life of the people. And these values are not small, either. In 1984 the result in the investment part of the "Z" project was valued at Kcs4.3 billion. For instance, 150 kindergartens were built for 10,000 children; as were 20 elementary schools, 34 health centers, 28 social care facilities, 730 km of water supply systems and 200 km of sewer systems, 287 shops and various service workshops, and also construction projects for various facilities serving the cities and communities.

The Great and Lasting Value of the Years of Peace

And it does credit to our citizens that, alongside all this, they do not forget the environment in which they live. Visible proof of this is also the appearance of individual communities and towns that are attaining new beauty -- surely also in order to enable us to recall the approaching 40th anniversary of our liberation and of our life in peace in an environment that is worthy of the significance of these historic landmarks in the modern history of our nations.

We are now in the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the current electoral period is also drawing to its end. The time has come not only to take stock of the past, but also to ponder on the future tasks of the national committees. In this context the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have adopted the Principles for Elaboration of Election Programs of the National Front for the Electoral Period 1986-90, after they had been discussed by the Central Committee Presidium of the CSSR's National Front and by the governments of the two republics. The compilation of the election programs must be approached in a responsible way; one must soberly proceed from our needs and from the existing possibilities; one must also bear in mind expedient thrift and the general benefit. At the same time, one must proceed from the need to make a program both interesting and attractive so that it will provide the citizens with a reply to the question on what will change in their living conditions in the coming period.

The relatively favorable development in the past period and the continuing positive trend in the development of our society prove that we are taking the correct path. I want to use the present occasion to express on behalf of the government sincere thanks for the good results to all those who have helped our common cause and who have contributed to it.

At the same time, I would like to thank the party and the trade union and youth union organizations, which, together with the other components of the National Front and with the national committees, have effectively contributed toward achieving the set goals in all spheres of social life. We particularly appreciate their lasting and successful endeavor to develop the working people's initiative that, together with the fulfillment of pledges in honor of this year's memorable anniversary, is yielding great and lasting values for us all.

In conclusion, permit me, women and men comrade deputies, to sincerely thank you also on behalf of the federal government for the comprehensive support and assistance granted to our effort to consistently realize the resolutions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

At the same time I would like to express the wish for our mutual cooperation to continue successfully this year, in the final phase of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, so that its results become manifest in the main thing: our people's satisfaction with life and the future upsurge of our beautiful fatherland, the CSSR.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS AGRICULTURE MEETING

Kempny Presides; Report Given

LD012223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Czech National Council opened this afternoon in the Palace of Culture in Prague. Here is a report from our correspondent Lubos Lidicky:

[Lidicky] The meeting of the council members today is peculiar in that they convened in the Palace of Culture, because the historic Czech National Council building is undergoing long-term refurbishment.

The session was opened and chaired by Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council. The main item on today's agenda is a Czech government report on the current tasks and long-term development of agriculture and other sectors involved in supplying food for the people. The report was delivered by Vladislav Treska, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech government.

Among the points noted in the report is the fact that the government considers it a success that the development of agricultural production enjoys a faster than planned growth in crop production than is the case for livestock production, which had made it possible to ensure full supplies of basic foodstuffs. Nevertheless, the main task of the present period remains that of increasing cereal production and providing for adequate production of sugar beets. In addition, longstanding shortfalls in procurement of fruit and vegetables are the subject of justified criticism. Despite a certain improvement, the quality of potatoes is not good.

Success has been achieved, continues the report, in renewing the dynamics of livestock production in practically all respects. The government sees one of the main tasks as that of giving increase attention to the agricultural land stock because today in the Czech SR there are 3,200 square meters of arable land per capita, which is on the verge of achieving self-sufficiency. The report goes on to refer to the current state of the food industry and to the social provisions for agricultural workers.

At the moment, council member Alois Svrcek, the joint rapporteur, has the floor. After his contribution, a debate, during which 15 council members have applied to speak, will begin.

Agriculture Minister Speaks

LD012239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The 16th meeting of the Czech National Council opened in Prague today. In his address, Vladislav Treska, Czech minister of agriculture and food, said, among other things:

[Treska] The Czech Socialist Republic government fully agrees with the remarks of the deputies on the need to more resolutely work to extend the range of products of long shelf life, manufactured by means of new technology and enriched in biological components, particularly vitamins. On the basis of the wishes of the consumers, we will endeavor to further extend the range of time-saving foods and to increase industrial production of ready-made food and semiprepared products, above all for purposes of public catering. The targets of the individual production spheres will be linked with increased requirements to enrich the market in new products.

We have many experiences of our own, good ones and bad ones. In 1981-83, altogether 500 new products were introduced to the domestic market, the average innovation activity in the 3-year period constituting just under 5 percent. Our aim in the course of the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans is to renew the range of foodstuffs by approximately 40 percent out of the overall volume of goods production. We envisage further development in producing extended shelf life products, such as milk and dairy products, (?meats), poultry and bakery products, and soft drinks.

We have been creating conditions for implementing new technologies to economically process raw materials, with the aim of reducing or limiting biological values losses. This applies, above all, to the processing of fruit, vegetables, and milk and dairy products. The government believes its principle task is to meet baby and child nourishment needs. Prerequisites are being created also to increase the quality of children's meat, vegetables, and fruit nourishment. The government considers it important to extend the range of foodstuffs for groups of population with impaired health, above all for diabetics.

Deputies Debate; Meeting Ends

LD021231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The 16th session of the Czech National Council ended in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky, our reporter, has filed the following report on this morning's session:

[Lidicky] The deputies at their meeting discussed a Czech government report on the current tasks and long-term development of agriculture and the food industry. Following previous discussions, they centered their attention on the optimal utilization of agricultural production by the processing industry with the aim of contributing to further improvements in the quality of food for the people, which forms an important component of living standards. It emerged from the debate that the food market is stable. At the same time, however, deputies drew attention to the fact that the improvements achieved in agricultural production must be better utilized and maximized to broaden the range and quality of foodstuffs.

Fifteen deputies spoke in the debate. In their speeches they dealt with practically all aspects of the agricultural and food sectors: the relationship between arable and livestock production, problems in the food industry, the level of packaging technology, placing agricultural production on a chemical basis, workers' welfare, and the agricultural training of young people at middle and higher educational institutions.

At the close of their meeting the deputies adopted a resolution making it incumbent on the deputies and members of committees to use the outcome of the current session to support tasks ensuring further improvement in the quality of foodstuff production in the spirit of rational nourishment [as heard] in the light of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

SFRY-CSSR TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN PRAGUE

LD292302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Prague, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The session of the mixed Yugoslav-Czechoslovak commission for trade has ended in Prague after further promotion of this trade was discussed. Greater involvement of the Yugoslav building industry in the building of economic and other projects in the CSSR was also discussed.

Trade between the two countries is developing successfully and a number of momentary difficulties can be eliminated speedily through efforts made on both sides. The value of goods and services exchanged this year should amount to \$1.7 billion, which means that the CSSR and Yugoslavia are among each other's most important trading partners. At the commission session the two delegations were headed by Metodij Smilevski, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, and Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade.

STROUGAL TALKS WITH BELGIAN BANKER CODEAUX

LD292237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Jean Codeaux, governor of the National Bank of Belgium and president of the Bank for International Payment Settlement in Basel, who is visiting the CSSR. In the course of their conversation, the federal premier emphasized the interest of the CSSR in the development of political, economic and scientific-technological, and cultural relations with Belgium. Both representatives also dealt with the international economic and financial situation and the conditions that must be created to remove the obstacles preventing the faster growth of foreign trade among advanced industrial and developing countries. Jean Codeaux was also received today by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

HAMAN LEAVES FOR MOSCOW ENERGY, TRANSPORT TALKS

LD011053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] A study delegation, led by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left by air today for Moscow. In the USSR the delegation will learn about the CPSU's experiences, particularly in the management of fuel and energy complexes, and in transportation. The delegation was seen off by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

KORCAK TO ATTEND HUNGARIAN CELEBRATIONS

LD021255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A CSSR party and government delegation headed by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, left for Budapest today for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Michal Stefanak, head of the International Policy Department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Adamec, Czech vice premier; and other leading officials.

PEZLAR LEADS DELEGATION TO CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

LD021314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, has left for Canada to attend the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada in Toronto. The CPCZ delegation was seen off at Ruzyně Airport by Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and director of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

'INFORMED CIRCLES' SAY HONECKER TO VISIT ROME

AU021619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- It is claimed in Rome, although it has not been officially confirmed, but was not denied either, that Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, will visit Rome on 22 and 23 April at the invitation of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. The Italian prime minister paid an official visit to Berlin last fall within the Italian effort to maintain dialogue between the two blocs. As it is pointed out in Rome, this would be the first visit paid by Erich Honecker to a NATO country. Last year Honecker should have visited Bonn, but the visit was postponed, bringing many problems into the development of inter-German dialogue.

According to the informed circles, during his stay in Rome Honecker would also meet Pope John Paul II. Such a possibility was mentioned to the journalists that reported yesterday's meeting between Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Bavarian Government, and Cardinal Ratzinger, prefect of the Vatican congregation for religious doctrine.

NIER RECEIVED BY STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

LD022243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Washington, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier met U.S. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Michael Armacost for talks. The two politicians spoke in favor of a further expansion of relations between the two countries and discussed relevant possibilities. Kurt Nier stressed that bilateral relations, which rest on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, have a moderating effect on the tense international situation and can contribute to the strengthening of international stability. The two men underlined their desire to continue the political dialogue between representatives of the two sides in order to deepen the exchange of views on bilateral and multilateral questions.

In the discussion of international problems, Kurt Nier said that the GDR, together with its allies, regards a halt to the arms race and the reduction of military confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security as the foremost task in the maintenance of world peace. The GDR, therefore, welcomes the start of the complex negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva that serve the aim of preventing the arms race in space and reducing the two sides' strategic and medium-range missiles potential. The GDR politician pointed out that the renunciation of the development, production and stationing of weapons systems in space and of the striving to reach unilateral military advantage is of decisive importance for the success of the negotiations.

Kurt Nier is in Washington for consultations at the invitation of Thomas C. Niles at the State Department, during which world political problems and questions of relations between the GDR and the United States were discussed.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN LIBYA

AU281504 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, met in Tripoli Said Hafiana [spelling as published], member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ).

The two sides voiced their concern about the tense international situation that has emerged as a result of the arms drive and confrontational course of the most aggressive quarters of imperialism. They denounced the U.S. policy of destabilization in the Middle East and Israel's continuing course of expansion and stressed the need for intensified collective efforts in the interest of a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the SPLAJ have developed for the benefit of both peoples, and they endorsed further steps to deepen the friendly cooperation.

SFRY TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN MEETS FDGB COUNTERPART

LD021646 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The trade unions of the GDR and Yugoslavia want to work within the international trade union movement for a broad and active peace alliance. Their chairmen, Harry Tisch and Dusan Bogdanov, stressed in Berlin today that the prevention of a nuclear inferno is the main concern of trade union work. The joint actions should also be directed toward solving conflicts by means of negotiations.

The chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee stressed that the manifold competition initiatives with which the working people of the GDR are preparing in a worthy fashion to mark the 40th anniversary of liberation from Hitlerite fascism are also directed to this goal. The expansion of cooperation between the two organizations in the spirit of the traditional friendship was also discussed during the exchange of views between Harry Tisch and the president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

FDGB NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU011033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND) -- At its 10th meeting on 27 March in Berlin the FDGB National Executive Committee discussed the coming tasks of the trade unions in preparing the 11th SED Congress. Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee and SED Central Committee Politburo member, stressed the need for the fundamental ideas and conclusions of Erich Honecker, at the ninth SED Central Committee meeting and at the meeting with the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships, to be applied in all the work of the trade unions.

The aim pursued by many collectives in the competition to make April a month of the highest daily outputs to date and to achieve, up to 8 May, more than an extra day's output net production was considered by Harry Tisch to be an excellent initiative, in line with new measurements.

The trade union elections concluded this month are a great democratic process, Harry Tisch stated. Their results mainly express the commitment of the more than 9.3 million FDGB members to the policy of the party of the workers class and the readiness to continue to implement this policy, which serves the well-being of the people and the securing of peace through one's own deeds.

The National Executive Committee elected the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the trade union for instruction and education, Helga Labs, as a member of the FDGB National Executive Committee Presidium.

REPORTAGE ON 13TH MSZMP NATIONAL CONGRESS

Portugal's Brito Speaks

LD262328 Budapest MTI in English 1848 GMT 26 Mar 85

["13th HSWP Congress -- Portuguese Contribution" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- Following the contribution of G.V. Romanov, another foreign participant, Carlos Brito, member of the Political Committee and the Permanent Political Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party and head of the Portuguese delegation, took the floor.

Carlos Brito expressed the warmest fraternal greetings of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party and the Portuguese Communists to the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and went on saying:

We wish to express again the vigorous and continual solidarity of the Portuguese Communists with the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian people engaged in the construction of their socialist society. This all-embracing mutual solidarity also truly reflects our relationship which is based on fraternity, on the identity of ideals and goals, on mutual understanding and respect, as well as on the firm principles of proletarian internationalism.

We express to you, comrades, and the Hungarian people our high esteem for your struggle, work and achievements. These achievements, naturally, are not free from difficulties, as we have heard here at your congress, they testify, however, to the superiority of socialism and demonstrate the extent of development that a country is capable of, which is governed by the workers and their exploitation of man by man has ceased.

We, Portuguese Communists, regard the struggle for peace as inseparable from the struggle for democracy, social progress and national independence. We share the anxieties that were spelled out in the Hungarian Central Committee's theses of the congress and in Janos Kadar's address regarding the dangers inherent in the present international situation, the realistic dangers threatening peace which stem from the aggressive war policies of imperialism in particular of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO. The arms race, the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe, the plans to militarize outer space, conjure up the danger of a nuclear holocaust. Precisely for this reason, we fully understand and deem necessary from both the viewpoint of the socialist countries' security and the peace of the world and of Europe all those steps that have been taken by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty organization countries to preserve the strategic balance of weapons as well as those suggestions for negotiations and peace proposals that have been presented jointly by the socialist countries, including Hungary. The existence of the socialist community of which Hungary is a part, is the most solid guarantee of peace and the progress of mankind. But then, the struggle for peace is the common cause of all working people, of all the peoples of Europe and the world.

Ethiopia's Dinka Speaks

LD262341 Budapest MTI in English 1855 GMT 26 Mar 85

["13th HSWP Congress -- Ethiopian Contribution" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and head of the Ethiopian delegation, said in his speech:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the entire working people of Ethiopia and also on behalf of the members of the Ethiopian delegation. I am honoured to express our heartfelt pleasure for having the opportunity to take part in the proceedings of this historic 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. I also wish to extend warm and fraternal greetings to the participants of this congress and to all Hungarian communists and workers.

Beyond its significance to the Hungarian people, we strongly believe that this (?congress) [words indistinct] its internationalist aspect, will make significant. (?contribution) [words indistinct] attainment of freedom and (?progressive mankind) and to the maintenance of world peace and detente.

The international communist and working class movement and all progressive forces struggling for national freedom, peace and democracy are following with great interest and enthusiasm the proceedings of this congress which occupies an important place in the history of the Hungarian party.

With the era of revolutionary transformation ushered in by the Great October Socialist Revolution, many countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America have thrown the yoke of colonialism, and gained national independence. International imperialism which has, as a result of this process of decolonization and social revolution lost its sources of exploitation, spheres of influence and dominance, is bent on pursuing more aggressive and dangerous armaments policy in its vain attempt to deter the progress of social revolutions.

In the pursuit of this bankrupt policy, international imperialism has intensified its subversive activities against (?those) countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America that have chosen the path of socialist development and are struggling for a new life of genuine national freedom and democracy.

International imperialism is actively engaged in making these areas hotbeds of tension by organizing and arming through third countries counter-revolutionary insurgents against these popular revolutions, by arming and strengthening reactionary neighbouring countries and sometimes by committing open armed aggression against these sovereign states. Today, the conditions prevailing in Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and other countries bear witness to these atrocities.

The fact that the Ethiopian revolution has scored yet another decisive victory by establishing a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party has utterly frustrated the long-standing futile dream of imperialism to restore the old order on the Ethiopian soil. However believing that the problem of drought now prevailing in Ethiopia has created a favourable condition for launching again fresh acts of subversion, international imperialism is presently engaged in an intensive propaganda campaign and acts of counter-revolutionary interventions against Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian broad masses who had, in the past, never succumbed to imperialist aggression, are ready today also to foil these latest machinations of imperialism and to implement under the leadership of the party the program of action designed to bring about lasting solutions to the problems of drought. In this respect, we are absolutely confident of success in our struggle because of the unreserved support of fraternal socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world.

Delegations Depart

LD292109 Budapest MTI in English 1925 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI) — The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which attended the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist workers' Party, left Hungary Friday.

The delegation was headed by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. At Ferihegy Airport members were seen off by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, and Matyas Szuros, CC secretary.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, which attended the HSWP Congress under the leadership of Armando Hart Davalos, member of the CPC CC Political Committee and minister of culture, also left Hungary. The Cuban delegation was seen off by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

The delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party, which attended the congress under the leadership of Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PUWP CC Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left Hungary. At Ferihegy Airport the delegation was seen off by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chief director of the CC's Institute for Social Sciences.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea that attended the 13th Congress of the HSWP has left Budapest. The delegation was headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee and vice-president. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has left. It was led by Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Janos Borbandi, member of the HSWP's Central Inspection Commission.

[Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1830 GMT on 29 March adds: "Laszlo Marothy saw off the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party and its leader, Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

["The SED delegation, headed by Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, also left for Berlin. Representing the MSZMP Ferenc Havasi saw them off."]

More on Departures

LD292137 Budapest MTI in English 2105 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI) -- The delegation of the League of Yugoslav Communists that under the leadership of Dragoslav Markovic, member of the CC Presidium attended the 13th Congress of the HSWP, left Budapest Friday. The delegation was seen off by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP CC.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC and president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, was seen off by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Assembly.

The following delegations and representatives of parties who attended the HSWP Congress, have also left Budapest:

The delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium, the representative of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), the delegation of the Communist Party of France, the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, the delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland, the delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the delegation of the Communist Party of Germany, the delegation of the Communist Party of Norway, the

delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, the delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino, the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, the representative of the Turkish Communist Party, the delegation of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour, the delegation of the Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar, the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the representative of the periodical WORLD MARXIST REVIEW and the representative of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain.

Kadar Replies to Greetings

LD022348 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- The 13th HSWP Congress has reelected the party's Central Committee, the Central Inspection Commission and their executive organs. On this occasion the Central Committee has been congratulated by many Hungarians and foreigners.

The following is Janos Kadar's reply to these:

On behalf of my comrades elected in the leading bodies of the party, and myself, let me express my sincere thanks for the greetings we have received from party, state and social organizations, companies, cooperatives, institutes and individuals. The greetings and good wishes, expressing also readiness to give us assistance, provide strength and encouragement for us to continue our policy, and to consistently implement the resolutions of the 13th congress.

Let us express our heartfelt thanks for these greetings and good wishes that have come to us from the general secretaries, first secretaries and central committees of our fraternal parties, the senior personalities of the communist and workers' parties, and the friends of our party and people which we regard as a valuable manifestation of solidarity with our party. This support also inspires all of us to spare no effort in the future to preserve the peace of mankind, and promote the cause of social progress.

Janos Kadar

General secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER APPOINTED

LD030638 Budapest MTI in English 1817 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- With due acknowledgement of his merits, the Hungarian Council of Ministers has released Jozsef Kaplar, deputy foreign trade minister, from his post and appointed Imre Dunai to the post of deputy foreign trade minister.

BRIEFS

MEMBERSHIP IN WORLD BANK INSTITUTIONS -- Hungary is joining two of the affiliated institutions of the World Bank, namely the International Financial Corporation and the International Development Association. This was decided today by the Presidential Council. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Mar 85 LD]

SHORTFALL IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD021719 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The shortfall that occurred in industrial production in January and February concerns, to a great extent, raw and finished materials. According to the plan, after the winter we are short almost 300,000 tons of rolled products, almost 200,000 tons of sulfur, 1.2 million tons of cement, around 80,000 tons of nitric fertilizers, 12,000 tons of cellulose and 13,000 tons of paper. This can consequently affect the production of derivative products. As a result, the success of our economic plans for this year will depend to an increasing extent on the implementation of thrift programs. Last year we noted progress. Around 60 percent of the production increase was obtained due to better economizing in raw and other materials and in fuel and energy

FINANCE OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD022334 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 2 Apr 85

[By Ewa Falecka and Ryszard Ginalski]

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 -- Poland's economic and financial situation was the subject of a press conference given by First Vice-Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek and Finance Vice-Minister Witold Bien here today.

Asked about prospects for signing an agreement between Poland and its Western creditors on repaying this country's debt, Vice-Minister Bien said: "After the meeting in Paris, notes were sent to 'Paris Club' members states on behalf of the Polish Government to agree upon the dates of meetings. Such meetings have been already held with some countries. We are still negotiating the dates of such meetings with the other states

"Signing an agreement with the 'Paris Club' does not depend on us. It depends on the course of bilateral talks with particular states on the scheduling of Poland's repayments. It is also connected with full normalization of financial and credit relations with Poland," said Bien.

Another question concerned a law, which is being prepared now, on the possibilities to take joint production ventures in Poland with foreign capital. Minister Kubiczek explained that the law on state-enterprises provided for such a possibility. A draft law concerning this subject has been already submitted to the Sejm (Polish parliament) and will be analyzed by Sejm committees.

Commenting on the same subject, Vice-Minister Bien expressed the conviction that the law would be an incentive for foreign investors. He added that this should not rule out normal credits for Polish enterprises granted by Western capital. The law in question will be built on experience gathered in the course of years-long activity of craft workshops with mixed capital.

Asked by the AP correspondent about the activity of Polonian enterprises, Bien said that their number had gone up by 150 since 1983 and hit 650 last year. The value of their turnovers grew by 77 per cent in the years 1983-84. Polonian firms increase their profits. On the average, their profits from every U.S. dollar invested in this country amounted to 500 per cent. This proves the groundlessness of charges that Polonian firms face obstacles. On the contrary, changes introduced in 1982 in the rules concerning their activity are favourable for them, Bien said. Their right to tax allowances was expanded on condition that they spend a definite part of their income on investments.

Next, first vice-chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek commented upon a number of data included in his latest interview for PAP in which he had elaborated on Poland's economic situation. Kubiczek stressed that there is a chance to fulfill or even surpass the planned targets for 1985 and the whole three year plan (1983-85). He denied statements alleging that there still was an economic crisis in Poland, because the development of Polish economy, observed from the second half of 1982, already shows signs of durability.

He stressed that a decline in the standard of living was not going to occur this year, or in the near future. Even the humblest variant of the five-year plan for the years 1986-1990 provides for a slight increase in real incomes of the population. Concepts of the plan for the next five-year period will soon be the subject of social consultations.

Kubiczek Interviewed

LD021758 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 1 -- First Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek discussed in an interview for PAP the Polish economy and its chances in 1985. Following are excerpts:

I want to stress that production arrears of last January and February, which arose due to hard winter, cannot be in any case considered as losses. They would have become losses only if we failed to make up for them till the end of 1985. At the end of February the delays were estimated at about 100 billion zlotys, that is, 1 per cent of the annual plan. In March the arrears did not grow any further. From the very beginning the government focused on the issues of key significance for the entire economy, namely, on hard coal, metallurgical products and nitrogenous fertilizers, said he.

Asked whether the economic situation of the country caused by last winter may result in a correction of the central annual plan, Kubiczek said that the Planning Commission did not see such a need now. First it is necessary to do everything to make up for the areas.

Speaking today about an economic crisis is in my opinion a misunderstanding, Kubiczek said.

The years 1983-1984, and as a matter of fact also the second half of 1982, were a period of economic growth. First, the fall in living standards was halted, then they slightly improved. The economic growth has become now more permanent. However, it takes place in conditions which are completely different from the conditions [word indistinct] of the final years of 1970s.

Export and import relations in trade with capitalist countries, typical of the 1970s, have changed. Now Poland's exports exceed this country's imports. The difference in balances of turnovers is considerable and on an annual basis it amounts to 4 billion dollars, went on the vice-chairman. This is the reason [words indistinct] we have distributed less than we have produced. In such a situation Soviet supplies delivered on convenient credit terms bigger than suggested by Poland's present export capabilities significantly help the Polish economy.

Restrictions, which were and still are applied against Poland by the U.S. and some NATO states resulted in huge losses amounting to a dozen or so billion dollars and still cause severe losses in the Polish economy and living standards of society.

As a result of shortening the (?working) time and fall in (?employment) the so-called annual (?flow) of labour time is now by 14 per cent lower than in 1978.

Simply speaking and compared with 1978, [words indistinct] less people who work and their working time is shorter, said Franciszek Kubiczek.

Since 1978 the population has grown by (?6) per cent. Thus we not only divide less than we produce -- due to the necessity of debt servicing -- but we also must divide among a bigger number of people.

A fall in the (?normal) income in the years (?1978)-82, as well as the necessity to conduct the policy of consumption protection, resulted in a considerable fall in investment outlays. In the production sphere the fall amounted to about 50 per cent. This resulted in the decapitalization of a part of plant and equipment which limits the possible production group and negative influences the quality of goods, said the vice-chairman.

The pace of implementation of some assignments is even better than assumed by the national socio-economic plan. For instance, the level of national income planned for 1985 as reached in 1984.

In the years 1982- [numeral indistinct] the national income produced in Poland increased by 12 per cent, while in Bulgaria by 7.7 per cent [words indistinct] (?reflect) the degree of economic equilibrium, increase [words indistinct] costs and various pro-inflationary factors (such as the credit balance in our trade with capitalist countries, connected with debt servicing.) Let us recall: In 1983 price hikes totalled 22 per cent, in 1984 -- 15 per cent, while according to the 1985 plan they should stay within (?12-14) per cent range, including 9 per cent of this year's price hikes. Thus a visible, and not slow, progress can be noticed.

In the coming years, the price increase rate will gradually fall. The 1985 Central Annual Plan also [word indistinct] further increase in inventories. The 1985 plan assumes a balanced increase in wages and prices. The same refers to old-age and disability pensions. So both the wages and the pensions, on the average, will retain their real values of the 1984 level.

The principles of the policy of wages in the production sector, stemming from the mechanisms of the economic reform, are aimed at stimulating higher production through better labour efficiency and economic performance. We are not against wage increases, but they must be correlated with higher production and improved efficiency.

Asked whether there is a chance to fully realize the three-year plan, Franciszek Kubiczek [word indistinct] obviously there is. The national socio-economic plan assumed the national income to be higher by 10 per cent in 1985 than in 1982.

In fact, just in two years, we achieved a 7 per cent increase. It is also fully possible to realize the targets of the three-year plan in housing construction and supplies to the consumer market [word indistinct] there are conditions to fully realize the targets in industrial production. The realization of the targets in agricultural production, especially in plant production, should be positively assessed. Also in foreign trade, Poland's cooperation with the socialist states has developed in a favourable way. For reasons that are known, cooperation with capitalist countries has been developing not so well.

In the years 1979-82, i.e. when our material production, economic performance, and the national income were decreasing, other CEMA countries reported economic growth. We have partially caught up on them in the past two years. Goods implementation of this year's plan will secure a full realization of social and economic assignments of the whole three-year plan. This will also create a favourable starting point for mapping out a plan for the next five years.

SEJM COMMITTEE STUDIES EXPORT POLICIES

LD292335 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 28 -- The Polish parliamentary (Sejm) Committee for International Economic Cooperation and Maritime Economy today studied the concept of long-term, pro-export development of Polish economy. It stated that Poland is not able to single-handedly solve all technical and technological problems that condition production and consumption growth. Poland can do it effectively only in cooperation with East and West. The requirements of foreign markets necessitate a higher standard of economic efficiency.

According to the pro-export concept of economic development, Poland will expedite a small-scale restructuring of its economy in the years immediately ahead. Moves meant to encourage increment in Polish exports will accordingly be financed from the funds of industrial enterprises and only to a small extent from centrally administered funds.

According to the Government Planning Commission and the Foreign Trade Ministry, the following distribution of Polish exports is feasible: Poland can sell final and semi-manufactured products to socialist countries, as well as to developing ones. Exports to developed capitalist countries can now be made up of first of all semi-finished articles and materials for production. Since the possibilities to increase the output of raw materials are limited, their exports should be seen as a reserve. The commission said that a likely success for Poland would be to arrive at a rate when every 1 per cent of the national income growth is matched by the 1.5 per cent growth in exports.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH U.S. HELD; MORE PLANNED

LD291841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Polish-American Economic Council, which operates at the chambers of commerce of both countries, has been held in New York. The Polish side was represented by Ryszard Karski, chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Economic relations were discussed, as well as conditions for the development of bilateral cooperation and trade on third markets. A joint session of the Executive Committee of the Polish-American Economic Council will be held in Warsaw on 29 and 30 April. Ryszard Karski met with Richard Leshner, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Washington.

DOCUMENTS EXPANDING TRADE SIGNED WITH USSR

LD022218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Nikolay Patolichev and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the ministers of foreign trade of the USSR and the PPR, signed documents in Moscow relating to a further expansion of trade and economic links between the two states. The two ministers also discussed issues connected with the realization of this year's agreement on trade and payments.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

LD022316 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The seventh session of the Polish-Belgian-Luxembourg Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has been held in Brussels after a break of 5 years caused by the well-known attitude on the part of Western states toward Poland. The session defined directions of exchange with Belgium. Bilateral cooperation on other markets will also be expanded. A Belgian economic mission will come to Poland in May to acquaint itself better with the opportunities for broadening economic cooperation.

HUNGARY'S KADAR CONGRATULATED ON ELECTION

LD020157 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 1 -- In connection with the election of Janos Kadar to the post of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee general secretary, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory cable which reads, among other things:

"The Polish United Workers' Party and the working people of our country highly value your personal outstanding contribution to the intensification of friendship, alliance, and cooperation between our parties and nations, to the consolidation of the socialist community, and to struggle for progress and peace in the world. We wish you, the entire leadership of the Central Committee, and all the Hungarian communists a successful implementation of the ambitious programme adopted by the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and further successes in building socialism in the Hungarian People's Republic."

OPZZ APPLIES FOR REGISTRATION AT WARSAW COURT

LD011957 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] An application for the registration of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), which represents 109 trade organizations of national nature, was submitted to the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

GOVERNMENT ASSESSES ALCOHOL, DRUG ADDICTION LAWS

LD011855 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The Government Presidium has assessed the effectiveness of regulations to combat social pathology phenomena. In 1984 the number of places selling drinks with 4.5 percent alcohol content was reduced. Measures against people who break the law on sobriety and combating alcoholism were made more stringent. Despite this, the phenomenon of alcoholism is widespread and dangerous. Consuming alcohol is one of the main crime-causing factors, and also the reason for many road and work accidents. This situation calls for consistent observance of the law's resolutions. The Government Presidium decided, inter alia, to intensify the campaign against illegal production of and speculation with alcohol. Control at places of work, and trade and catering establishments will be increased.

The Government Presidium appealed to political and social organizations, trade unions, and church and religious organizations for their authority and direct participation in support of the measures underway against this phenomenon.

The Government Presidium also assessed the functioning of the juvenile proceedings act. It was stated that personnel shortages in family courts greatly hamper the implementation of the law.

The Government Presidium emphasized the significance of the law on prevention of drug addiction that was adopted on 31 January. It is estimated that the number of addicts is approximately 35,000 and the number of those who risk becoming addicted is around 200,000. The Government Presidium set deadlines for preparing executive acts to the law. It also heard a report on the work done on a drug prevention statute, the establishment of a commission under the Council of Ministers for preventing drug addiction as well as establishment of a fund to prevent drug addiction.

The Government Presidium also assessed the law on proceedings against people avoiding work. It was stated that after 2 years in operation, it has become necessary to amend some of the regulations. The Presidium has asked the minister of justice to take appropriate action.

COMMON, ECONOMIC CRIME GROWS BY 60 PERCENT

LD012226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Since the fourth quarter of 1980 the threat posed by common and economic crime has, unfortunately, been growing in the PPR. In 1980 about 338,000 crimes were recorded, while last year over 538,000 were recorded; this is a 60 percent increase. In view of this fact, the action program of the prosecutor's office of the PPR points out the need to ensure particular effectiveness when proceeding against cases of the most dangerous common and economic crimes.

POLITBURO EXAMINES PZPR CULTURAL POLICY

LD022034 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Today, the Politburo examined the tasks of the party's cultural policy and was acquainted with material concerning the ideological and programmatic situation in artistic circles, and their social and material conditions.

Universal development of national culture during 40 years of the PPR has been closely linked with the policy of the party and the socialist state. The importance of tasks in this sphere were strongly emphasized by the resolution of the 9th Extraordinary Congress of PZPR. It has been stated that the activity of individual artistic circles is increasing; it is being promoted by the activity of the national Culture Council, the Fund for the Development of Culture, the approval of laws on the popularization of culture and on art establishments and the development of the system of grants, particularly for young artists.

Further steps will be taken in order to improve the material base of culture. It was emphasized that the party attaches considerable importance to constant, earnest dialogue with cultural circles, and with their self-managing unions.

The Politburo emphasized the significance of all initiatives that broaden the platform of accord. The party and the state will continue to support efforts made by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and social and youth organizations that involve cultural figures in actions in accordance with the interests of the socialist state, which multiply the achievements of national culture, and speed up the progress of civilization.

The tasks for party members operating in cultural circles, and also in youth, union, social and self-managing organizations have been defined.

The Politburo approved the premises for party and state reviews of some economic fields important for the country's socioeconomic life.

FRENCH COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD010947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Jan Gadowski commentary]

[Excerpt] The results of the visit to the PPR by FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann are giving rise to bitter reflection in some places, including some Paris circles, which have been ignoring the Polish reality for so long that they feel themselves to be on the fringe of events. This was expressed by a Warsaw correspondent of the French press writing in the right-wing LE FIGARO, to the effect that France has lost its position as the PPR's first partner, because it has adopted a less pragmatic and (?less) flexible position than that of Bonn. A good point. One would like it to be correctly understood in the right places in Paris, whose return to the level of political and economic realism would be welcomed with great satisfaction in Warsaw.

There would be nothing more to say on the matter, if a very ugly cat had not been let out of the bag at the same time. When giving the LE FIGARO text in its program in the PPR, the official French broadcasting station added a little commentary of its own that is worth quoting. Here it is: But maybe it is not worth having good relations with the Poles, particularly economic relations. Economy is a skill governed by the emotions. This conclusion can be discovered by reading the short piece in LE FIGARO. End of quote. Note: This is not the conclusion of the Warsaw correspondent of the Paris daily. He is displeased with his own Paris (?officials) for missing the Polish card. It is the official French radio, the government radio, that regards us Poles like that, trying to justify Paris policy toward the PPR. It is not worth having good relations with the PPR. Economy is a skill governed by the emotions. Far be it from me to want to force our economic talents to enter into polemics on this issue. The arguments, or rather pseudo-arguments of Paris radio, are just a pitiful admission of the bankruptcy of a certain [word indistinct] policy and the expression of a lack of new concepts to replace base invective.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO RCP CC PLENUM 27 MARCH

AU012142 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Central Committee plenum held in Bucharest on 27 March]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The party Central Committee plenum has discussed problems of particular importance and has unanimously adopted decisions on perfecting the leadership and enhancing the party's leading role in all areas. All this is designed to ensure a solid basis for resolutely implementing the 13th party congress decisions in the new stage of our homeland's development.

The plenum examined the results of the elections for the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils that, through the almost unanimous vote of all our people, reflect the adherence by all our nation to the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state and its firm determination to do all it can to ensure the triumph of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's firm advance toward the golden dream, communism! (loud, prolonged cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

The Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted the proposals of candidates for the supreme state bodies and for the government, proposals that will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly.

I would like to express warm thanks to the party Central Committee, to our whole party and primarily to our wonderful people for the trust bestowed on me through the unanimous vote on 17 March but also for the proposal that I be reelected to the high position of president of the SR of Romania. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers)

The plenum pointed out the 20th anniversary of my election to the high position of party secretary general and made assessments on the party activity and on my activity in this office. I would like to express thanks to the party and the Central Committee for these assessments that I first and foremost view as addressed to all our party, because everything we have achieved in the years of socialist construction and thus, in the past 20 years as well, is the result of the political-organizational activity and of the fact that our party, which has fulfilled and is honorably fulfilling its historic missions in our society, is optimally playing its role as a leading political force! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

This is why I believe that we should pay homage to our party's activity and to the fact that it has acted in complete unity, thus ensuring the leadership of all our people on the road of socialist construction, of improving the well-being of all our nation, and of strengthening the homeland's independence and sovereignty. My first thoughts, as in fact always, went to the party. They were devoted to the party and to strengthening its unity and power in the belief that only with a strong and united party will we be able to ensure the role of the communists as a vanguard in our society and in building socialism and communism! (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

At the same time, my first thoughts, it is not a mistake when I say first again, went and continue to go to my people, to the people of Socialist Romania, to the Romanian people, the real builders of our new history, the people who for 2,000 years now have known how to carry forward the torch of progress, how to ensure the formation of our nation, and the triumph of socialism. They represent the future and a guarantee for our advance toward communism and for being always among the ranks of the nations of the world! (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Life and events have demonstrated the close unity between the party and people and between the people and party. Therefore, our thoughts must always turn to the people and party, to the party and people. [as received] This dialectical and indissoluble unity will guarantee the victory of communism in Romania! (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-heroism, Romania-communism!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

As far as I am concerned, as a son of my people and as a faithful soldier of the party for more than 50 years now, I have done all I can to serve the cause of social and national liberation, the cause of progress, democracy, and socialism in Romania. And from the moment in which the party entrusted to me the high position of secretary general I have had no rest. Day and night, I could say, my thoughts have focused on how I can best serve the cause of the people and the party and on what action has to be taken to optimally achieve the wonderful ideals of the socialist and communist society on Romanian soil. (loud, prolonged applause)

In the years of socialist construction our homeland developed vigorously. In these 20 years we have registered noteworthy results in all areas. It is enough to have a look at the image of our homeland which has changed and has turned into a strong industrial-agrarian country with an advanced science, education, and culture and especially a country in which people have changed; they have become people with a new level of civic, patriotic, and revolutionary awareness inspired by the desire to do all they can to elevate the homeland, to ensure its independence and the general well-being of the people. (loud, prolonged applause)

I must openly state, under these circumstances too, that during this entire period in which I have had great satisfaction but also a number of difficulties and difficult moments in our homeland's activity, more than once I asked myself: Is the path we have taken and are the efforts we make correct or do we perhaps ask for too much from socioeconomic development and the country's socialist transformation? And I have always had the same answer: No efforts are too great to ensure the development of our homeland! (loud, prolonged applause)

Our predecessors, our forefathers always thought of the golden future, as it was called by poets. They did all they could and they even sacrificed their lives but were not able -- due to adverse times -- to achieve their aspirations. Our generation, our Communist Party have the pleasure and honor to make the aspirations for well-being and Romania's golden dream come true! And indeed, we are now achieving what was intended by our predecessors whose aim it was to achieve the country's well-being and its golden future! We are now able to achieve this golden future, and nothing is too much, no effort is too great, neither human nor material, to ensure the triumph of the golden dream of our people and of mankind in general -- communism! (prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-heroism, Romania-communism!")

Throughout this period I have acted so that our overall activity is constantly guided by the general laws of socioeconomic development, by the all-conquering principles of scientific socialism, and by dialectical and historical materialism -- the revolutionary basis of our conception of the world and the only one to ensure great prospects for society's revolutionary transformation and for the transformation of the world, for progress, science, and human knowledge in general. (loud, prolonged applause)

Proceeding from all these laws and scientific concepts about the world and society, which have to be borne in mind under any circumstances, we have always kept in mind and have done all we can to properly grasp and understand realities in our homeland and to apply those laws and scientific truths to the specific conditions of our people. There is not more than one socialism, however it is built in various ways in one or

another country, by one or another people. In building socialism one cannot ignore historical and national conditions and the mode of being of each nation and people. Our people, too, have had, have, and will always have their characteristics, and they will always have to see to it that they become more powerful, that they are hard-working and united, a people with an elevated culture and civilization, a humane people. Our communism must also be a humane communism, a communism we will build for the people and with the people. (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu, heroism - Romania, communism!")

If, abstractly speaking, we could go back 20 years and if I were again reelected or appointed as the party secretary general, I would like to confess that I would follow the same path, that I would act in the same way as I have acted in these 20 years. Maybe if I had the experience of the past 20 years we would jointly do certain things better, although we can be fully satisfied that we have achieved a socialist development in our homeland that is reason for pride for our entire party and all our people! (loud applause and cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!")

The great achievements in this timespan, in the years of socialist construction, are seconded by a foreign policy of cooperation with all nations in the world, a policy of peace that has been a defining feature of our overall activity. With legitimate pride we can state that due to this international policy promoted throughout this period we have been able to register great achievements in our homeland's development and, at the same time, to make an important contribution to the cause of the unity of the socialist countries, of friendship with all peoples in the world, and to the cause of peace among all nations on our planet. (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

Dear comrades and friends, once again I would like to reassert that my thoughts turn first to the party and people, to the people and party, to the indestructible unity between party and people -- the guarantee for resolutely implementing the party program and the 13th party congress decisions. In the future, as I have done so far, I will do all that depends on me and I will not rest, so that I may contribute, with all my being, to achieving the ideals of our people and our party and to the victory of the comprehensively developed socialist society and the achievement of communism in Romania! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-heroism -- Romania, communism!")

I would like to express the conviction that our whole Central Committee will act in complete unity and with all its determination to ensure the implementation of the historic 13th congress decisions. We must do all we can so that each of us at our workplace will contribute to achieving the aspirations of our people and to implementing the party policy! I am convinced, as I have said at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee, that our entire Central Committee and our whole party will do their duty fully and that they will always deserve the truth and esteem of our whole nation! (loud applause, cheers)

Once again I want to express thanks for the trust bestowed on me; I want to express thanks to the party and people. I wish the party Central Committee and our people greater and greater successes in constantly strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty and in ensuring the well-being and happiness of our whole nation! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu, Romania - our esteem and pride!")

Dear comrades, the plenum has discussed a number of problems connected with party activity in various areas. We have unanimously adopted appropriate decisions. We have a strong party which numbers almost 3,500,000 members, 55 percent of whom are

workers, and which has a good social and national composition. An important improvement has been achieved in increasing the share of women in the party. We have registered good results in promoting party and state activists and ensuring cadres for all areas. We are carrying out extensive political-educational activity to elevate the revolutionary spirit of Communists, to educate and fashion the progressive, socialist awareness of all our people.

In the spirit of the documents we have adopted and in the spirit of the 13th party congress decisions, we must take energetic action to strengthen our party from all viewpoints and to ensure the constant expansion of the party's links with the popular masses, with the people, because, I want to repeat, solely this close and indissoluble unity between the party and the people constitutes a guarantee for the firm progress of our homeland toward socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

Let us resolutely struggle to enhance the leading role of the party in all areas, not in an abstract way but in the way in which each party organization and each party member acts to unite the efforts of all working people to implement the party and state decisions.

Let us always bear in mind that the party's leading role does not mean certain special advantages or rights, but special obligations, namely to be in the front ranks of the revolutionary struggle for implementing the program on the homeland's socioeconomic development and of improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

We have discussed the program of measures aimed at fulfilling the 1985 plan. The problems are known; I do not now want to dwell on them. All party and state bodies, county committees, ministries, and working people's councils must take firm action to organize activity in such a way that the 1985 plan is fulfilled under favorable conditions, which will also mean the proper fulfillment of the overall 5-year plan.

Let us take all necessary measures to carry out optimally agricultural spring work, the sowing activity. True, we are somewhat behind; however, we have enough manpower to efficiently carry out all agricultural work and to conclude, at least by 20 April, all spring sowing activity, including corn, so that the only sowing that isn't done is what is normally done later. All necessary conditions are available, and it is necessary for all counties and all units to take firm actions in this direction!

I also want to draw attention to the need to fulfill the export plan under favorable conditions. We must take measures to ensure, already in April that certain contracts for May are fulfilled ahead of schedule in order to thus gain time and to be able to manufacture and deliver our products to our partners upon schedule. We must seriously concern ourselves with more forcefully developing international relations, production sharing, and trade with all states in the world.

Because of this winter, we have taken measures to not carry out some investment projects. We have a greater number of investment projects for the coming months and we must completely fulfill this year's plan in this respect. Therefore, in this area, as in fact in all areas, we must take firm measures to fulfill the plan under favorable conditions.

Finally, comrades, I would like to draw attention to the concern about enhancing the role of scientific research in fulfilling all our programs, in improving education, the cadres training activity, and the activity of improving their technological and professional training, and in intensifying the political-educational activity in all areas.

In fulfilling the historic 13th congress decisions, we must do all we can to improve the planning activity of our state and workers revolutionary democracy bodies. We must act to more vigorously increase the role of general meetings, of working people's councils, and of national congresses and councils, to more closely link their activity with that carried out by the state bodies, this being an essential requirement for the vigorous development of the workers' revolutionary democracy and for the more active participation by all our people in consciously fashioning their own free future, communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers)

At the same time, it is necessary to pay proper attention to strengthening the spirit of responsibility, discipline, and order. Let us do all we can so that each one at his workplace will see to it that the general interests of all our people, of the cause of socialism, and the interests of constantly strengthening our homeland are not harmed!

Special attention must be given to enhancing the responsibility of people's councils and, I want to repeat, to strengthening the unity of all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Dear comrades, we have everything available that is needed to fulfill this year's plan and to set the basis for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and for the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, I have made lengthy reference to the party congress and, recently, on various occasions, to international issues. I do not now want to talk about them. I only want to stress the fact that, in conformity with the 13th congress decisions and guidelines, our party and Socialist Romania will continue to do all they can to develop extensive cooperation with all states in the world on the basis of the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. We are firmly determined to participate actively in the international division of labor and to expand even more Romania's economic relations with other countries!

We pay great attention to relations with the socialist countries and to implementing the decisions we made at the summit meeting in connection with economic cooperation within CEMA in June of 1984. Within this framework, I would like to refer to the recent Moscow meeting of the prime ministers of the SR of Romania and the USSR. On the basis of understandings agreed upon at the summit meeting of June 1984 and on the basis of talks I conducted in March with Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the meeting of the prime ministers of the two countries, an agreement was signed on developing during the coming period economic exchanges and cooperation between Romania and the USSR. This agreement offers positive long-term prospects for expanding cooperation between Romania and the USSR. It is of particular importance not only from an economic viewpoint, but also as concerns the general development of relations between our parties and countries and is part and parcel of the general line of our party policy aimed at constantly developing relations with the USSR, as in fact we act to develop relations with all socialist countries. (loud, prolonged applause).

At the 13th party congress I mentioned that we advocate the extension of the Warsaw Pact, and the congress was asked to empower the party leadership to discuss this problem with the other member-countries of that treaty. A common agreement has been reached and in the not-too-distant future the extension of that treaty will be signed. I therefore propose that the party Central Committee endorse this and empower the party secretary general to sign this extension. (loud applause) I take this applause, comrades, as the endorsement of that proposal.

At the same time, we will very firmly reassert the need to act to simultaneously dissolve those two military treaties -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- and to intensify the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for a policy of peace and equal cooperation among all nations in the world. (loud applause)

In conclusion, I believe that the decisions adopted unanimously by the Central Committee plenum reflect the desire by our party and people to resolutely implement the 13th congress decisions.

Once again I want to assure you and the Central Committee, the party and all our people that, as far as I am concerned, I will continue to do all I can to fulfill the mission entrusted to me, to serve the cause of socialism, peace, the people and their well-being and happiness, and the homeland's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers, long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Once again I wish our Central Committee, party, and all people greater and greater successes and victories in all areas, much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present in the hall stand up and give long standing ovations to the RCP, the leading political force of our whole nation, and to the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

GRACANIN, VESSEY OPEN TALKS; VIEW BILATERAL TIES

LD011458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, had talks in Belgrade today with General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is heading a military delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and Armed Forces. During the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the international military and political situation, bilateral relations, and cooperation between the armies of the two friendly countries. During the day, the U.S. delegation visited a unit which continues the traditions of the First Proletarian National Liberation Shock Brigade at 4 Juli barracks and the military academy of the territorial army in Belgrade. On this occasion the hosts briefed their guests on a number of questions on the organization of life and work of servicemen, cadets, and officers, of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During the afternoon Gen John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, along with the members of the military delegation, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center where he laid a wreath on Comrade Tito's tomb.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER CRAXI RECEIVES ROZIC

LD020453 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2225 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Concrete questions pertaining to the adoption of a global law on the protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy and Yugoslav-Italian economic cooperation were the main topics of the talks conducted here tonight by President of the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Marjan Rozic and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

The Rozic-Craxi talks also encompassed Yugoslavia's relations with the European Community, which will be chaired by Italy until the end of June.

Craxi and Rozic, who is here at the invitation of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, also discussed the Socialist Alliance's cooperation and contacts with all democratic parties and forces in Italy.

GOVERNMENT TO IMPOSE NEW INVESTMENT POLICY

LD011356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1213 GMT 1 Apr 85

[By Vladimir Gajic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has taken the stand that decisions on investments "shall not be taken from now on without having an expert opinion on their being economically and socially justified" first.

It is not hard to notice that this intention is to a great extent "inspired" with painful investment failures, for the most part in the late 70s -- at a time when Yugoslavia was incurring debts without much control, for which bills are already in, among other things, in the form of an extremely unpleasant fall in living standards.

In all of this is, anyhow, somewhat of a relief the fact that those responsible for some of such "white elephants" in Yugoslavia's national economy -- to be found more or less evenly in its republics and provinces -- are being briskly called to account of late.

For instance, such is the fate of a giant-size investment failure with Feni, a ferro-nickel factory of Kavadarci, Republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia, for which called to account were some outstanding politicians who sponsored it, and that has not been a rule until recently.

Under the draft of a social compact on giving expert opinion on intended investments¹ being economically and socially justified drawn up by the Yugoslav Government, the justification of every investment worth beyond two billion dinars (about eight million dollars) is to be evaluated at the federal level if involved are activities in which a joint interest has been fixed by Yugoslavia's economic development plan.

If some "secondary" economic branches are in question, the investment profitability is to be evaluated as soon as its preliminary estimate goes beyond one billion dinars (four million dollars). In this case terms are even stricter.

Opinions will be given by experts of the federal institute for planning in cooperation with competent federal bodies and Yugoslavia's Chamber of Economy. It is also provided that opinion be so made as to have the International Bank for Recovery [Reconstruction] and Development (IBRD) economic rate of profitability taken into account. After all, the World Bank sets this indicator as one of conditions for concluding another loan for the Yugoslav national economy's structural adjustment (SAL 2).

Investors are to be given the "green light" on the basis of possibilities for marketing the future production at home and abroad, reliable supplies with raw materials and energy, amount of earnings, contribution to bettering Yugoslavia's balance of payments, increase in creating productive jobs, degree of self-financing and account would also be taken of environmental protection.

As seen above, investments would be entered into according to the system of "measure three times, cut once", as the Yugoslavs say, a thing that has not always been practised by now. And it is known why: Investments have been entered into -- not rarely -- as arbitrarily estimated by politicians usually corroborated with an "expert" opinion to order.

Evidently, the Yugoslav Government is firmly determined to bring such a practice to an end. Whether it will make a success of it will be shown before long when the said social compact enters the procedure of final decision-making.

BORBA REVIEWS YUGOSLAV-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU301747 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 85 p 2

[Bogdan Decermic article: "Yugoslav-Soviet Relations: Stable and Comprehensive"]

[Text] The latest SFRY Presidency session positively assessed the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation, and readiness was expressed to advance them further, proceeding from mutual interests and broad opportunities, on the basis of the confirmed, jointly adopted principles.

This happened on the occasion when the results were examined of the meeting and talks of the Yugoslav delegation, headed by Veselin Djuranovic and Ali Sukrija, with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Moscow recently. Like previous meetings at the highest level, this meeting of Djuranovic and Sukrija with Gorbachev (regardless of the fact that exhaustive talks were not held because of the extraordinary circumstances connected with the funeral of Chernenko, head of the Soviet state and party) has a first class significance for the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It was mutually stressed in these Moscow talks that the relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR have been developing successfully on the principles of the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow declaration and statement, which were confirmed by subsequent Yugoslav-Soviet meetings at the highest level. These principles have shown their vitality and they remain a lasting foundation of our relations. In Moscow, the two sides once again expressed their readiness for a further promotion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, and for the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the USSR. The development of such Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation is certainly of wider significance for the strengthening of international understanding and equal cooperation.

Essential Contribution

In the Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbachev, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, renewed the invitation to the SFRY Presidency president, the LCY Central Committee Presidium president, and the Federal Executive Council president, to visit the USSR, just as Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, invited Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to visit Yugoslavia. All these invitations were accepted. The significance of mutual visits by the highest state and party leaders is certainly great. Practice has shown that such meetings have always made an essential contribution to the cooperation of the two countries, and to better mutual understanding and trust, as well as to a better perception of the differences that arise from the different international positions of the two countries and their own ways in the development of socialism. The two sides understand that these differences, when they are mutually understood as given facts, have not been an obstacle to the development of cooperation and will not be in the future.

Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is stable, comprehensive, and constantly rising. Political links have developed both on the level of the federation and in direct contacts of representatives of the republics, provinces, cities, sociopolitical organizations, the LCY and the CPSU, trade unions, youth, veterans, and other organizations. In addition to a high-level USSR visit in the recent past, an RSFSR delegation headed by Premier Vitaliy Vorotnikov, CPSU Politburo member, recently stayed in our country, and it paid official visits to the SR of Serbia and the SR of Montenegro. This was a very fruitful and successful visit, in the assessment of both sides. Exchanges in the cultural, educational, scientific-technological, and other fields are also lively.

Extensive Economic Exchange

Economic relations between our two countries are very developed. The USSR is Yugoslavia's number one trade partner. Joint interest has been expressed that economic cooperation, which is mutually beneficial, should expand and be raised to a qualitatively higher level through the development of contemporary forms of long-term industrial cooperation and specialization. Otherwise, trade has been marking a constant increase quantitatively.

In every subsequent 5-year period since 1961, it has more than doubled. Economic cooperation of the two countries this year should exceed \$7 billion overall, and it should be balanced for both sides through higher Yugoslav exports to the USSR. Both countries are about to adopt 5-year development plans for the 1986-90 period; this is a new opportunity for planning higher forms of economic cooperation.

In the days when the world marks 4 decades since the victory over fascism, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union recall their combat friendship from the most difficult days, when each country made the gravest sacrifices and made an invaluable contribution to the victory over fascism, together with the other allies.

The world now faces many conflicts of time, and is burdened by clashes and crises in light of which it is most important to preserve world peace, enhance general and integral security, and make development possible. At the moment, when hopes for a resumption of the process of relaxation and dialogue among the strongest powers have appeared, primarily about the reduction of the nuclear arms race, a contribution is expected of every country. Socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia is also making one. As part of the Nonaligned Movement, -- the independent and autonomous international factor -- and in the spirit of its principles and aims, Yugoslavia, as well as the Soviet Union on its part, with their role and place in the world arena, have much to discuss when the topic is peace, security, hotbeds of crises, the arms race, and the development in the world, both in a bilateral exchange of views and in international forums.

Finally, the current development of Yugoslav-Soviet bilateral relations must also be seen in the wider context of very dynamic and intensive foreign political activities of nonaligned and Socialist Yugoslavia on the broad world scene, both with its partners from the Nonaligned Movement and with all the actors of the international community, for the sake of strengthening friendship and cooperation with all of them, and in favor of solving burning questions of peace and development in the world.

SOVIET REPUBLICAN ORGANS FACING 'SHARP CRITICISM'

LD011836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 1 Apr 85

["Wave of Criticism Spreading" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the USSR, the wave of sharp criticism is spreading at meetings of the republican central committees and other party organs. The central and local press has come up with reports of full support for the extraordinary session of the CPSU Central Committee held soon after the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

At party meetings devoted to cadre policy, criticism is being voiced on opportunism, bureaucratism, and abuse of official positions, and attention is drawn to serious problems affecting the economy and state and party institutions.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in Uzbekistan, criticism was expressed against the opportunist behavior toward those cadres who violated the party statute and moral and ethical standards. Examples were cited of party committees "turning a deaf ear" to such cases despite the charges brought against individual officials by public prosecutor's offices. Even the officials who committed crimes were not dealt with in line with party and state norms.

In this republic particular attention was drawn to the practice of "exaggerating" achieved results. In this way an illusion of wealth and success in work is being created, while in reality the situation is quite different. Certain ministries have known about the cases of "success on paper" but are not doing anything to counter them.

In this republic sharp criticism also was directed at the lack of initiative among officials. Examples are given of factories which ceased production because of the exceptionally bad quality of its products. One factory, it was said, manufactured one and only one shirt style for years with no one asking if there is demand for that style shirt.

In a Krasnodarskiy Kray Obkom, where 2 years ago a big scandal was discovered in which the highest-ranking officials were involved, many were relieved of their posts, many taken to court, but, according to the press, nothing changed in the style of party work. There is a lot of "bureaucratism and red tape" while leading party officials avoid meetings with workers and take notice only of leaders and their reports.

In the Estonian Republic the process of rejuvenation of cadres occurred last year. It was stated at the plenum that more than a half of the cadres in ministries and administration were under 50 and that almost 90 percent of the cadres in the raykom and gorkom were under 45.

In the Azerbaijan Republic particular stress is laid on officials' "moral image" since many of them have recently failed their moral tests. In this republic criticism was directed against the practice whereby the criterion of common stock [as received] is applied when appointing people to leading posts. Examples were also given where "compromised cadres are being protected" in an unprincipled manner or where they are "moved from one position to another, no less responsible, position."

It is interesting that all the criticism is concrete, i.e. whenever a case is described, names of individuals, institutions, ministries, administrative institutions, or party committees involved, are also given.

FEDERAL SOCIAL COUNCIL DEBATES DEVIATION CAUSES

LD010003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the last 10 years the implementation of the constitutional concept of sociopolitical communities has not been in line with the theoretical theses about the withering away of the state and the self-managing socialization of policy-making activity. Instead, and contrary to constitutional principles, the state-property and group-property monopoly in the income control grew, thus pushing associated labor out of the process of making decisions on social reproduction trends.

This is the gist of the conclusion arrived at during the debate at today's session of the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to the Social System. Whether we made more mistakes in the ideological sphere or whether economic trends played a decisive role in the deformations affecting sociopolitical relations will only be known for certain when all the discussions on this group of problems are summed up. This should then be followed by a process in which all the institutions of the system would make certain adjustments in line with social development requirements.

In his introductory report Dr Najdan Pasic pointed to the strong interdependence between what is going on in the sphere of production relations and the normative changes and actual occurrences in the political-legal superstructure. This link must not be ignored and, according to Pasic, the theses that the program of economic stabilization can be implemented even if the obvious shortcomings in the functioning of the political system are completely ignored are very dangerous.

Pasic's report was followed by a polemic during which the assessments contained in the analysis document prepared for this session were thoroughly examined. Most criticized was the fact that there were no sufficient explanations of the causes behind the deviations in the functioning of the political system, and that the part dealing with future tasks was superficially treated. According to Milutin Tanjevic, both the assessments and tasks should be put in more concrete terms and separately linked to each sociopolitical community. In this way we would avoid the situation in which, on one hand, we criticize too domineering a role of the state and, on the other, complain about the inadequate and inefficient work of state organs.

It is also necessary to determine more precisely the constitutional provisions which regulate the powers of sociopolitical communities, since this has been a source of misunderstanding as well.

Pointing to the complexity of the problem under discussion, Milan Kucan stressed that the roots of etatism had not been eliminated, and that therefore the issue of changes in the positions and role of workers had become a crucial one. He said that if something is not done about this we shall continue to waste our energies on debates about whose influence on the political system is greater, that of the federation, the republics, or the provinces.

Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, who spoke on behalf of the Serbia Social Council, disagreed with all the assessments made in the prepared analysis document. These are the assessments which deal with the causes of etatistic tendencies and deviations in this republic and which, as Trifunovic put it, are unacceptable and (?offensive) despite the fact that in the analysis they are linked with the assessments of the situation in other republics. Trifunovic also disagreed with the view that the realization of the provinces' constitutional position was the vital prerequisite for the realization of the full equality of our nations and nationalities. The framework for this, Trifunovic said, should first and foremost be the SFRY, then the socialist republics, socialist autonomous provinces, municipalities, and other forms of self-managing organizations and communities. How would, otherwise, members of our nations and nationalities living outside their own provinces and republics realize their constitutional position?

Trifunovic stressed that it should be eventually decided whether it was the Constitution or an unconstitutional practice which led to the situation in which the powers of the SR of Serbia were practically reduced to the territory of so-called Serbia proper, and in which, due to the course of events, the provinces have become, in almost all aspects, complete and real federal units differing from the republics in name only. Has the Constitution been the basis for such a development? This is a crucial question which has to be answered. For, if Serbia is being fragmented into three separate areas, the political consequences will inevitably be serious, Trifunovic said, stressing that the call for Serbia's unity does not, in any way, question the position of the provinces in the federation.

In their polemics Ljubomir Popovic, Milovoje Vujadinovic, and Kurtes Salihu responded to what Miodrag Trifunovic said. In their opinion, there is no need for changes in the constitutional provisions regarding the position of the provinces within the Serbia SR. Popovic stressed that there was also no need to determine these relations in more precise terms since they are clearly defined in the SFRY Constitution. It is quite a different problem that some of the constitutional provisions are not being implemented, he added. The provinces cannot, even if they wanted to, renounce their constitutional sovereignty, Milovoje Vujadinovic said. Kurtes Salihu stressed that the thesis to the effect that the misunderstandings in relations between the provinces and the Serbia SR arose in 1971 and 1974 was quite incorrect. In his opinion, it was exactly the opposite, since it was only then that the provinces were given their proper place within the federation. To radically change the position of the provinces and to return to the constitutional provisions of 1963 would be unacceptable and unrealistic, Salihu categorically stated. There is no reason for that since the unity and togetherness of the Serbia SR are being constantly strengthened, he added. In any case, some of the disagreements within the Serbia SR will not be solved by changing the constitutional position of the provinces.

Miodrag Trifunovic, who spoke again, remarked that he expected his statement to be followed by polemics but instead, insinuations ensued. It is not true that I or the republican council for social system demanded radical changes in that part of the Constitution that regulates relations within the Serbia SR. All I called for was that the constitutional provisions be respected, Trifunovic explained. I am in no way questioning the existence of the provinces nor do I want their constitutional rights curtailed.

SERBIA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

LD292143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] [Dateline and TANJUG take 1 not received] We must enter pre-congress preparations with the knowledge, Stojanovic added, that political manifestations expressed primarily in disunity and constant conflicts between the political centers in the republics and provinces on a statist basis are today the main reason why we do not resolve the economic problems which from the economic point of view could, relatively speaking, be easy to resolve.

It would be wrong to assume, Stojanovic warned, that during the last Serbia and Yugoslav Central Committee sessions we provided all the important answers because to do so would keep on taking us into pragmatism which under the pressure of serious economic and political problems has to a considerable extent enveloped the LC itself. Unless we boldly confront the differences which exist with regard to the way these problems are understood, it will not be easy to overcome them. To resolve the problems calls for a reexamination of the overall social and political practice in the direction of searching for new solutions and consolidating overall responsibility in our society.

Returning to stabilization questions, Stojanovic stressed that this means first and foremost eliminating everything which has brought our economy into a crisis situation. In this context many solutions inherent in our economic system must be reexamined and changed. The Serbia LC Central Committee took a stance on this at many of its sessions held since its ninth congress. In the period up to the 13th LCY Congress at the 10th Serbia LC Congress all laws and norms which are considered in their present form to render difficult the implementation of economic stabilization and consolidation of direct workers' self-management should be changed.

In Stojanovic's view, decentralization is one of the important issues which has to be clarified. It was not envisaged that it will lead to disintegration; quite the opposite, to integration and into self-management integration as well. It is clear that protagonists of disintegration are undermining the unity of the country. Who are the main protagonists of disintegration? Not the workers.

The Serbia LC, -- the Vojvodina LC, and the Kosovo LC, being its integral parts -- Stojanovic went on to say, must make even greater efforts before its congress to strengthen unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and do away with all controversial questions which are a burden on relations in the republic. Discussion is being held and will continue to be held on some of these questions which concern the implementation of the totality of the constitutional concept of the federation, including the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia. Our joint task is to make sure that this discussion is conducted in a principled way so that bureaucratic-centralistic and also separatist views are clearly presented.

Our present experience tells us, Stojanovic stressed, that we cannot become reconciled with the tendency of the three separate economic areas in the republic being cut off from each other because such tendencies diminish and for all intents and purposes render impossible the attainment of more significant results in the economic and in any other form of development. Do we need additional warnings to the effect that many relations must be changed radically after our experience with the refineries, mines, and other energy potentials and the mistakes made in this context along the logic of statist division, after excessive sugar mills capacities in Vojvodina and in Serbia proper, after the absurd situations regarding grain imports and exports, and other examples of incorrect development orientation within the overall economic structure of the republic?

Speaking of the gap between principle and practice, Stojanovic noted that the latest manifestation of the unreadiness to follow principled orientations in practice can be observed in the differences which surface in the discussion about the federal plan. Also, criticism of statism is still formal and in most cases purely rhetorical. It becomes conservative from time to time because it denies the need for any modern regulation of economic life and negates plan propositions at the Yugoslav federal level upon which both the united market and the unified socialist character of Yugoslav society depend. Having mentioned that in the field of ideology, social theory, and culture, work today is much more complex and requires additional creativity and efficiency, Stojanovic brought up the fact, as an illustration, that in the struggle against Serb nationalism, the dividing line of the Serbia LC is accurately defined, but that the forms of this struggle are turned more toward external manifestations and consequences, and not enough toward the origins of nationalism.

One of the more important tasks facing Communists in Serbia until the next congress will be the ideopolitical struggle for self-managing socialist social planning, which is still insufficiently developed or recognized in our country. In some environments it is almost nonexistent, said Radoje Stefanovic, the first participant in the debate at today's session of the Serbia LC Central Committee which is dealing with the tasks developing upon the Serbia LC in their preparations for the LC conferences and congresses.

Miodrag Radovanovic stressed the need for a completely different approach to the issue of culture. Instead of giving it its appropriate place in the system of social planning, culture is being addressed infrequently and in a haphazard manner.

Criticizing the introductory report for touching upon the problem of culture only superficially, Miodrag Radovanovic insisted that conditions be created for this social sphere's systematic and permanent development.

Associated labor has come out strongly in favor of practical action, without delays and wavering, Ljubisa Igic stressed, adding that the sluggishness in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization has already become a serious problem with economic, social, and political consequences. Igic also stressed that it seems that work organizations are left to fight for the stabilization program as best they can whereas they should be taking an active part in policy planning and formulation. They also call for executive-political and administrative organs to serve their interests and the interests of the delegate system and to act as their professional service.

In his reference to the actions which would lead to integration in the economy, Slobodan Gligorijevic stressed that the issue of the ways and methods of integration is a major one. It is therefore necessary to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the subjective, objective, systematic, political, and all others causes behind the present state of disintegration in the economy. For it is quite clear, he added, that the factors against integration are having a stronger impact than those in favor, and that there is no economic incentive for it, although it is not all due to economic factors. In Gligorijevic's view, subjective factors, such as safeguarding privileged positions by individuals and groups, the policy of sociopolitical communities which, through socialization and covering losses by hiding bad results, support those who should start thinking about changing the programs and embarking upon integration with others, are of no less importance.

According to Krcun Dragovic, numerous shortcomings, inconsistencies, and formalism should be removed without delay. This calls for a series of changes to be made in our activity and behavior and for certain changes to be made in the political system as well. The Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization cannot be implemented without certain changes in our political and economic system.

Taking part in the debate, Dobrivoje Vidic voiced his support for the introductory report and said it offers a clear idea about the current tasks facing the Serbia LC within the overall action of the LCY. Vidic also drew attention to the views which emerged among the public following the great debate at the 16th LCY Central Committee session to the effect that the LCY does not know how to find ways out of the crisis. Enemies of socialism at home and abroad and those who want to destabilize our country -- and the most vociferous among them are being given unacceptable publicity -- are persistently trying to impose this view on our public. According to Vidic, what is important is the fact that the conclusions adopted at the 16th LCY Central Committee session provide a basis for a concrete action program to be worked out in any environment and at any level. We now know exactly what should be done and everybody should make his own contribution to it.

The Serbia LC Central Committee endorsed the introductory report submitted by Ivan Stojanovic, and the orientation program of activity until the 10th congress.

Concluding the debate on the tasks facing Communists in preparing for the next congress, the Serbia LC Central Committee decided provisionally that the 10th Serbia LC Congress should be held at the end of May 1986.

Stanimir Lazarevic, who has taken up a new post, has been relieved of his membership in the Serbia LC Central Committee; Dr Bogdan Trifunovic has been elected member of the Serbia LC Central Committee delegation to the republican conference of the Serbia SAWP.

The session also elected five commissions for the preparations of the 10th congress. Radisa Gacic will head the commission for the preparation of the draft political report, LC Central Committee work and activity between the 9th and 10th congresses. Ivan Stambolic is the president of the commission for the preparation of the draft congress resolution. Momcilo Vicentijevic will head the commission for questions of organization and statute; Momcilo Baljak heads the commission for propaganda activity; and Kreun Dragovic the commission for the organizations of the preparations for the congress.

RADOJLOVIC REPORTS TO SERBIA SAWP CONFERENCE

LD301857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- One decision, systematic law, or other act cannot always correspond, objectively and in every detail, to all interests, but by maximum respect of specific republican or provincial features, one must make certain that social, common, and general factors prevail. This very often is not the case and with regard to important questions there is a "dead heat" of interests of, for instance, republics and provinces, excessive meetings, disputes and foot dragging, and what is worst, obstruction of actions.

This was the main message contained in a report submitted by Zika Radojlovic, Serbia SAWP Republican Conference president, at today's SAWP republican conference session at which reports were discussed regarding last year's work and this mass sociopolitical organization's future tasks.

Referring to the changes in the political system, Radojlovic pointed out that we are facing a situation in the republic and in the whole country in which areas where self-managing forces have no influence are filled with etatism in the form of intervening in socioeconomic trends and spreading over to economic income, concentrating political and economic power away from associated labor, and even getting teamed up with executive organs and sociopolitical organizations and communities.

Such phenomena must be the target of broad and resolute sociopolitical action but, Radojlovic added, it is necessary to reduce the state's intervention to the situations established by the Constitution and to a measure that contributes to and encourages the development of self-management.

According to Radojlovic, antiself-managing and antisocialist forces have welcomed the present moment with great anticipation and expectations that an opportunity has arisen for them due to the difficulties in development.

Individuals from this circle do not hesitate to directly attack the gains of our revolution and LC believing that a new climate and time has arrived, at least for the moment, for sowing destruction, intranational hatred, and painting black all that is socialist and self-managing. They take advantage of our weaknesses with increased skill and aggression and succeed more than ever in publicizing their views. It is clear to us that the stabilization program's successful implementation, the development of self-management, and overcoming of the present difficulties is the best answer to all of them. However, it is certain that a current ideological struggle on this on this front must be more uniform, organized, and uncompromising, with greater knowledge and also readiness to react promptly and without hesitating to apply legal measures in the cases of open hostile activity.

During the discussion the Belgrade SAWP Town Conference gave full support with regard to nationalist excesses and the breaking of windows.

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Belgrade has always been an open and free city in which differences have never been made between nationalities. Those who break windows are enemies who are wrecking the brotherhood and unity and whose acts all the citizens of Belgrade and the republic reject with disgust. In this connection it was noticed that the implementation of the platform on Kosovo has been slow and that instead of stories and estimates of how many people have emigrated and how many returned, more resolute measures are needed, especially to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

After Presidium member Branko Dadic warmly thanked Zika Radojlovic, former president, for his personal contribution to the Serbian SAWP's work, Dr Bogdan Trifunovic, newly elected president of the republican conference addressed the delegates. He pointed out the enormous importance of greater unity and responsibility of the leadership for the change of the present unfavorable situation in society.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1346 GMT on 29 March adds: "Svetozar Tadic and Tomislav Biondzic were elected new Presidium members."]

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PLAN, REVIEWS CRIMES

AU290852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 85 p 3

[S. Paskovski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 26 March -- The delegate of the Macedonian Assembly chambers at their sessions today adopted a regulation on the basic guidelines of the socioeconomic development of the republic from 1986 to 1990.

It is assessed that the social product of the republic's economy will be increased about 4.5 percent by the end of the decade. It was said in the Macedonian Assembly that the rate of growth of industrial production would be about 5 percent, and of agriculture, about 4 percent. If these forecasts are realized, the exports of goods and services from Macedonia would increase by about 6.5 percent on average, imports, 4 percent, and employment in the social sector, about 3 percent. Labor productivity would increase 1 percent, the standard of living, about 3.5 percent, and the average income per employed person, about 1 percent. Investment in capital assets would increase about 3 percent on average.

A report on the work of public prosecutors of the SR of Macedonia says among other things that criminal charges were issued last year against 27 persons for political crimes. Most of them were for Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Charges because of association for the purpose of hostile activities were issued against seven persons, for hostile propaganda against four persons, for espionage against one person, and against one person for participation in hostile activities. All these persons were sentenced to prison terms of 3 to 12 years.

MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL ON ALBANIAN POLICY SUCCESSES

LD022216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Skopje, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- The results achieved in the postwar development and affirmation of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia are impressive, widely known, and also acknowledged outside our country.

They can be negated only by the inveterate enemies of our country, fascists, nationalists and irredentists, as well as others who during the war committed great crimes against the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. They are trying to turn back the wheel of history, but they are mistaken.

This was stressed, among other things, by Uros Andreevski, Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference president, in his interview to the paper FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT, which is celebrating its 40th jubilee. This paper, too, which has been published in Albanian in Skopje for the past 4 decades, as well as publications printed within its framework, represent chroniclers of the development and affirmation achieved as well as their expression, Andreevski said.

The Albanian nationality in Macedonia today is able to participate on equal footing in sociopolitical life and create works which will enrich the treasures of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. This is confirmed by results achieved in the spheres of cultural creative work. National libraries in Debar, Titovo, Gostivar, Kicevo, Struga, Kumanovo and Skopje have over 85,000 books in Albanian. Albanian plays staged by the theater of nationalities in Skopje have achieved great results. In all towns in which Albanian nationals live, cultural centers have been built. In these towns, in addition to Skopje radio and television, programs in Albanian are also broadcast by local radio stations.

Very impressive results have also been achieved in the educational sphere. In 288 primary schools over 76,000 pupils are being taught in Albanian, while in 43 secondary schools, over 6,000 are being taught. Higher schools and faculties are attended by about 4,000 members of the Albanian nationality from Macedonia.

One of the questions also referred to tendencies and attempts which we are increasingly facing lately and which overtly oppose our further socialist development. The motives of these forces, Andreevski pointed out, are very clear and transparent. By negating our development and by trying to sow hatred and dissent between our nations and nationalities, they are trying to prevent the self-managing and democratic development of new Tito's Yugoslavia. These hostile forces offer nothing else but bourgeois-liberalist or etatist-bureaucratic relations with which we had settled accounts in the course of the national liberation struggle and socialist development. Their wish and expectation of Yugoslav society suffocating under its own ideology will remain an unfulfilled dream.

Replying to the question about international relations of our country, Andreevski first pointed out the high prestige which our country enjoys in the world but then added that unfortunately the SFRY does not have the kind of relations it wishes to have with some neighboring countries. A significant inhibiting factor is the fact that some immediate neighbors, with which the SR of Macedonia shares a common border and in which the Macedonian national minority is living, are negating the existence of the Macedonian nation. Led and guided by the grave burdens of the past and by present concepts, certain leading and other forces in these neighboring countries do not want to grasp the historical past and present reality in the Balkans and the existence of the Macedonian people. Only mutual respect and understanding can bring peace, prosperity and progress to all peoples and states in this Balkan area, Andreevski concluded.

HADZIVASILEV, PRAVDA EDITOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD011358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Kiro Hadzivasilev, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, today received Vitkor Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee member and editor in chief of PRAVDA, who is staying in our country at the invitation of KOMUNIST.

The talks, which took part in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended by Veljko Miladinovic, former director of KOMUNIST, Vitomir Sudarski, newly appointed director of KOMUNIST, and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

During the talks the importance of cooperation between KOMUNIST and PRAVDA and overall cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU was stressed, as well as the readiness of both sides to develop it further. Kiro Hadzivasilev explained in detail the LCY's activity in resolving topical economic and ideopolitical issues in society and Afanasyev detailed the activity of the CPSU in the internal sphere.

SUKRIJA RECEIVES CHINESE JOURNALISTS, TITO BOOK

AU311442 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 85 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, has received Jang Dachao, head of the Belgrade office of the Chinese news agency XINHUA, and journalist Li Dajcin [names as received]. Jang Dachao, as a joint author of the translation, and Li Dajcin presented to Ali Sukrija a copy of the Chinese edition of the book, "Josip Broz Tito -- Autobiographical Narration." Ali Sukrija expressed thanks for the present, and in a friendly conversation spoke about the great revolutionary deeds and personality of Josip Broz Tito. He pointed out Tito's historic merits for the successful development of the Yugoslav socialist revolution and his contribution to the development of international relations in the struggle for the national and social liberation of the peoples all over the world, for peace, socialism, and the development of the Nonaligned Movement. In particular, Ali Sukrija pointed out the great contribution of Josip Broz Tito to the successful development of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC, and between the LCY and the CPC.

UNOFFICIAL DATA LIST UP TO 30,000 DRUG ADDICTS

AU011040 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 85 p 9

[B. Kaljevic report]

[Excerpt] According to unofficial reports from the republics and provinces, there are between 10,000 and 30,000 drug addicts in Yugoslavia. The official reports delivered by the republics and provinces to respective federal organs for analysis and preparation of a joint program to combat drug addiction, claim there are a total of 1,000 addicts. The reports from Montenegro and Kosovo say there are no drug addicts there.

Judging by the discussion in the Committee for Health, Labor, and Social Policy of the SFRY Assembly yesterday, which among other things discussed a report on the implementation of Federal Chamber conclusions on combating and preventing the abuse of narcotics, the truth about the number of drug addicts in our country is closer to the unofficial assessments.

There is a joint concept on preventing and combating the abuse of narcotics, as well as medical doctrine on the treatment of drug addicts, but, it was said yesterday, what is all this worth when there is no unified criterion for registering drug addicts.

There is in fact no proper register of the number of drug addicts, apart from rather reliable reports by internal affairs organs. Drug addicts are covered up by parents, schools, communes, republics, and provinces.

If there is a desire to successfully combat drug addiction, preventive measures are essential, and respective organs ranging from social and clinical institutions, the secretariat for internal affairs, and families and schools must work in a unified way. Along with a large number of remarks about the analyses and reports submitted, the delegates nevertheless adopted the said report.

3 ARRESTED FOR ATTACKING ALBANIAN-OWNED SHOPS

AU021949 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Belgrade City Secretariat for Interior Affairs last night uncovered three people who had broken the window of a private shop that sells dried pumpkin seeds in Vojvoda Stepa Street in front of house No 275. The shop is the property of Cazim Zendeli, an Albanian national. Those arrested are Goran Savic, Dragan Radomirovic, and Dragan Grbic, students living in Belgrade. A criminal report has been filed against them, for founded suspicion that they committed a criminal act of provoking racist, religious, or national hatred and intolerance.

At the same time, the interior affairs organs are searching for a person who broke several store windows of Kosovo work organizations and private shops belonging to citizens of Albanian nationality in Steva Todorovic Street and Pozeska Street at Banovo Brdo on 25 March.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN OFFICIALS DIE -- Skopje, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Trajko Keckarovski, secretary of the Macedonian Executive Council's Secretariat for Cadre Policy and prominent sociopolitical personality, died in Skopje today. He was 57. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2216 GMT 27 Mar 85 LD] Skopje, 2 April (TANJUG) -- Prof Dr Risto Galic, member of the Macedonian Executive Council and president of the Republican Committee for Town Planning and Protection of Human Environment, died in Skopje last night. He was 59. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0710 GMT 2 Apr 85 LD]

PETROLEUM PRICE RISE -- Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Association of Oil Industry of Yugoslavia has announced that as of 30 March the cost of petrol and other oil derivatives will go up. The price of 86-octane petrol goes up by 3.7 percent, from 107 dinars per liter to 111 dinars per liter; 98-octane petrol goes up by 4.4 percent, from 113 dinars per liter to 118 dinars per liter; diesel (D-2) goes up by 5.6 percent; and heating oil by 7.1 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 29 Mar 85 LD]